A FEW WORDS...

in regard to the manner in which we sell

Furniture, Chinaware and Stoves.

We sell our goods for . . . . .

Cash or on Credit.

Our goods are all marked in plain figures, at a low cash value, but to accommodate our patrons, who want some time, we extend credit and allow them to pay their accounts in weekly or monthly payments, at the cash prices, at which our goods are marked. Thus allowing them to buy their goods at cash prices, instead of paying the exorbitant prices charged by installment houses.

But to our customers, who wish to pay spot cash, we will give five per cent discount from our marked cash price. This is no injustice to our credit customer, as we are selling them goods at cash prices, but is intended to offset the premium stamps they would receive from other furniture stores, which give premium stamps to their cash purchasers. The great advantage of our system over the premium stamp system is that our cash customers get the full benefit of the cash discount, receiving the full five per cent; whereas in receiving premium stamps, the purchaser receives about one per cent, or even less, and the four per cent goes to the premium stamp agent, for the merchant has to pay five per cent for these premium stamps and anybody can see that these premium stamp agents could not exist if they gave articles which would amount to anywhere near as much as they receive from the merchants for their premium stamps. The difference between the amount they receive from the merchants and the value of the articleles they give for the stamps returned to them pays their salaries, store rent, fuel, light, insurance, taxes and other expenses. Why not buy where you can get the full amount of the cash discount yourself in actual cash, instead of getting some article valued far above its actual worth, for which you deliver premium stamps amounting to five or six times the overestimated value of the article you receive?

PICKARD BROS.,

. . . Headquarters For . . .

Furniture, Stoves and Chinaware.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1900.

For President,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
For Vice President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

TONIGHT.

Democratic Headquarters—Important meeting of democratic workers.

Letter Carriers—Regular meeting of Association No. 116, in Government building.

Lodges—Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.; Bathbone Sisters, No. 31.

Dairymen—Regular monthly meeting in K. of L. hall, corner of Main and Clinton streets, third floor.

An Ohio court is asked to grant a decree of divorce upon original and unique grounds. The plaintiff alleges that his wife persists in smoking an old clay pipe and has resisted all his pleadings to the contrary. It will be interesting to note whether the court regards this offense as sufficient.

Of all the states and territories Oklahoma showed the most remarkable growth, according to the census figures published. An increase from 61,834 in 1890 to 398,245 in 1900 is surely something worth bragging about. It is no wonder the people of that territory believe themselves entitled to statehood and are impatient to secure it. They really seem to deserve it.

In view of his recent speech at Canton, Secretary Root should "get together" with Hanna and compare notes, for with all solemnity the spellbinding cabinet officer declared that most of the trusts were good trusts, and that they are denounced merely because they undersell their competitors. Mr. Root's childish confidence in the gullibility of the people is ludicrous. He ought to know that the public knows that the organization of a trust is the death-ell of competition. The formation a trust comprehends the purchase large competitors, or their offensive and defensive alliance, followed by driving out of business by any method at hand those who will not yield to the conspiracy.

Now that the census figures for the entire country have been published the question of congressional apportionment becomes more interesting. But until congress decides what shall be made the membership of the house, which is now 357, there must be more or less guesswork in figuring out the representation each state shall have. All that is sure is that the changes will not be of a radical character and no one section of the country will gain at the expense of any other section.

It is a grim comment on the manner in which English crowds rejoice that in the crush attending the welcoming of the volunteers returning from South Africa to London eight or ten persons were killed and over two hundred injured. The list of casualties was greater than that of the volunteers during the twenty-six engagements in which they took part during the Boer war. Thus it is shown that if peace hath its victories no less renowned than war, it also sometimes has greater tragedies.

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES.

The action of the Paris court adjudging Count Boni di Castellane a spendrift and appointing George J. Gould the administrator of his sister's estate presents an impressive object lesson here for American heiresses who have any temptation to marry foreign noblemen. The experience of such heiresses has been so disastrous that the average American parent is rather more cautious about allowing such a match than formerly. There is a growing conviction in the minds of the American people that any American girl can find, if she chooses, a good husband among the men of her own country.

Of course, an international marriage need not in itself be unhappy. There have been such marriages, based on pure affection and mutual suitability, and free any taint of fuft hunting or cupidity. These have taken place in the American colonies abroad, as a rule, and the brides, though Americans by birth, had lived so long in the country which was to be their home that they were already acclimated and could foresee the peculiar difficulties of their married life. There is no question that a woman who marries a foreigner and endeavors to make herself one of the circle in which her husband is accustomed to move, has undertaken a very difficult task, and one which can only be accomplished successfully by a person of quick intuition, great tact, and much sweetness of temper and decision of character. This is so even in cases where the union is purely a love match. How much greater are the difficulties when the husband has been attracted merely by the money of the heiress, and when the wife has been influenced rather by desire of position than by real affection.

IT WAS HYPOCRISY.

A pamphlet is being extensively circulated purporting to show "How J. M. Robinson Stands on Trusts," as the caption sets it forth. It is the recent house joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the regulation and control of trusts. The text of the resolution is given and the detailed vote by which the resolution was defeated. Mr. Robinson was recorded against the hypocritical resolution. It was a cleverly concocted political scheme, but it proved barren. If it had passed the house the senate would have squelched it. It had no support save by politicians. The Washington Post, in general a McKinley organ, commenting on the manner in which the republican press treated the matter says:

> There are, however, some republican papers that take the liberty of doing their own thinking, and their utterances on this subject are calculated to dampen the ardor of the organs and spellbinders.

The Post then goes on to quote the Hartford Courant, the newspaper controlled by that sturdy republican United States senator, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, which in a review of the work of congress said:

> We are not shedding a tear over the fate of the proposed sixteenth amendment. The politicians responsible for it have much still to learn in their own trade.

The New York Sun, the most aggressive champion the McKinley administration has, said:

> This is the most dishonest, and therefore the most discreditable piece of work achieved during the present session by the leaders of the republican policy in the house. The dishonesty of the performance lies in the fact that there was no expectation on the part of the author of this resolution, or of the republicans on the judiciary committee who favorably reported it, or of the republicans of the house who were willing to vote for it, that the proposed sixteenth amendment will ever amount to more than a campaign trick of the cheapest and unworthiest description.

Then going on the Sun concludes its rebuke with the following words that are not a bit minced:

> It is deserving of the contempt of all citizens who value a great party's reputation for sincerity of purpose, or hold that good faith is a matter of consequence in the individuals intrusted with the responsibilities of political leadership.

Commenting on these expressions and the subject in general the Post then says:

> As the Post was the first paper to expose the hypocrisy of the anti-trust program hatched by Chairman Ray's committee and to show up its absurd character, this paper will naturally watch with interest the progress of the farce during the campaign. And the trust magnates will heartily enjoy the performance, viewing it from the boxes.

Congressman Robinson simply refused to be caught in any trap so palpable. When it comes to positive and rational trust legislation he will be found working for it. But he is not likely to allow himself nor his constituents to be victimized by any such vicious absurdities and hypocritical expedients as those embodied in the proposed anti-trust amendment resolution.

SIBERIAN GRAIN RUINED.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—Official reports show the grain has been completely burned up by the drought in portions of Siberia. The fields have not been harvested and are used for pasturage. The price of grain at Semipolatisaak is over one rouble per pood.

IS NOT POPULAR.

LANDSDOWNE ELEVATION IS MUCH CRITICISED

THE PREMIER IS SATISFIED

THINKS FORMER WAR SECRETARY A GREAT MAN.

STATE OF BRITISH POLITICS

AMERICANS BARRED FROM THE BRITISH TURF.

London, Nov. 3.—"Clad in the robes of dazzling failure," is the way one liberal newspaper describes the marquis of Lansdowne's entry into the foreign office. This, undoubtedly, expresses the opinion of a preponderance of the British public, irrespective of party lines. Even among those organs feebly upholding the advisability of Lord Lansdowne's appointment there is a tendency to allocate him the position of a mere nominal head of the foreign office, blindly following out every wish of the premier.

This, the Associated Press learns, is quite opposed to Lord Salisbury's own idea. He does not share the general belief that in the war office he did badly. In fact, the premier is so convinced of the reverse that he gave Lord Lansdowne the option of continuing in his former office or taking the new billet. Lord Salisbury was delighted that Lord Lansdowne was willing to accept the foreign office portfolio. He believes he will make a strong foreign secretary and had long contemplated Lord Lansdowne as his successor should the doctors refuse to allow him to continue the severe duties he undertook during the last parliament. One of Lord Salisbury's closest friends said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"Lord Lansdowne, by his training and social career, is more fitted and available to meet diplomats and decide large issues. Should he fail of success it will only be because he is too much of a gentleman."

The under secretaryships in the war office and colonial office, vacant through changes in the cabinet, must now be selected, which is no easy matter. Mr. R. W. Hanbury, the financial secretary to the treasury, is believed likely to succeed Mr. C. T. Ritchie as president of the board of trade and Mr. George Wyndham, the parliamentary secretary of the war office, is frequently mentioned as the successor of Mr. Gerald Balfour as chief secretary for Ireland, though the latter's resignation is by no means certain at present.

Mr. Gerald Balfour may change the chief secretaryship of Ireland for the board of trade. If this occurs it will give the Cecil family four of the most important offices in the cabinet, which calls out from the liberal papers the cry of nepotism.

The publication of Lord Roseberry's history of Napoleon has not only brought forth unanimous and unbounded praise, but has given rise to a general feeling of regret that the present undistinguished cabinet could not avail itself of such a brilliant intellect. On all sides it is admitted that this latest work reveals Lord Roseberry at his best. What will he do next? This is the question which arises on all sides.

How bitter politics are growing in Ireland can be judged from an open letter from Mr. William O'Brien, saying he re-enters parliament with the utmost repugnance, and with no more satisfaction than he would reenter an English jail, but, Mr. O'Brien adds, he considers it a national duty. He also says the exclusion of Healy and his faction from the Irish party is the only means of enabling men of honor to remain in it.

Once more the introduction of American methods will revolutionize British traffic. As a result of the visit of the superintendent of the Southwestern railroad to the United States the directors of the road have decided to substitute for the present lever system of signalling the pneumatic method employed on American roads. The latter's installation is now occurring. Other lines are likely to follow suit, so that the immense signal boxes which have long been features of the great termini will probably disappear.

The vexed question of the decrease of the commerce of the port of London, owing to lack of docking facilities and high rates, is likely to be solved by the formation of a public body for the better management of the docks and waterways, whose plan includes river quays on both sides of the river above Gravesend, thus avoiding lighterage, which, connected with railroads, will save time and expense.

The prince of Wales' dismissal of "Tod" Sloan is received with joy by the racing world of England as a significant indication of the feeling against American jockeys and trainers. The prince of Wales yielded to the popular clamor. While the methods and manners of a number of self-advertising owners have undoubtedly given the jockey club an excuse for its present attitude, there is little doubt that jealousy of the continued American success had more than anything else to do with the matter.

There are many indications, too, that the campaign against the American horsemen was not undertaken without plenty of premeditation. This is evidenced by the sporting columns of almost every daily paper in England and many of the best weeklies, who are revelling in the chance to slur at American jockeys, though they cannot find words of vituperation wherewith to denounce Sloan and all others they can reach.

But the greatest glee of all prevails in the London sporting clubs and cafes, where the English turf gamblers assemble to settle betting here. The gamblers who for years have had the English turf by the throat and who finally found all their calculations smashed by the American successes, hope to be able to resume their trade.

Sloan is much chagrined. His retainer was to have been £5,000. He had other offers of like amount, but now that the prince of Wales has thrown him over no English owner is likely to employ him as first jockey. Sloan returns to the United States November 14, but the story that he does not intend to apply for a license here in 1901 is regarded as being at least premature.

Leight, the trainer of Mr. Frank Gardner's stable, which Sloan manages, and whose application for a license to train at New Market caused so much trouble, has secured quarters at Epsom. Twenty-six American yearlings have already arrived there.

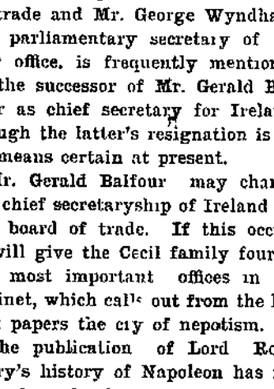
Rigby will not apply for a license here for 1901, as he is engaged by Madame Renier to ride in France. Morgan, Edie and Jones go to Austria.

DO YOU FEEL LIKE THIS?

Pen Picture for Women.

"I am so nervous, there is not a well inch in my whole body. I am so weak at my stomach and have indigestion horribly, and palpitation of the heart, and I am losing flesh. This headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I nearly had hysterics; there is a weight in the lower part of my bowels bearing down all the time, and pains in my groins and thighs; I cannot sleep, walk, or sit, and I believe I am diseased all over; no one ever suffered as I do."

This is a description of thousands of cases which come to Mrs. Pinkham's attention daily. An inflamed and ulcerated condition of the neck of the womb can produce all of these symptoms, and no woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is absolutely no need of it. The subject of our portrait in this sketch, Mrs. Williams of Englishtown, N.J., has been entirely cured of such illness and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the guiding advice of Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass.



MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

No other medicine has such a record for absolute cures, and no other medicine is "just as good." Women who want a cure should insist upon getting Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when they ask for it at a store. Anyway, write a letter to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your troubles. Her advice is free.

FATE WAS CRUEL.

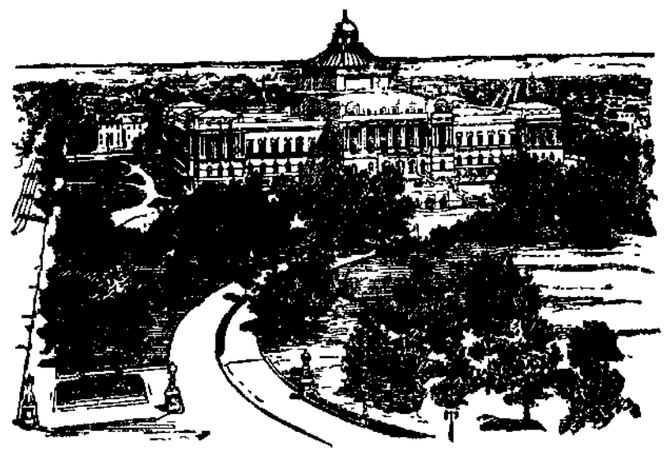
Chicago, Nov. 3.—A special to the Chronicle from San Francisco, Cal., says: Further details of the drowning of A. A. Bashor, of Salem, Ore., state that he was returning from Alaska a few days ago with a fortune after five years spent in search for gold, when he was washed from a vessel's deck during a storm and drowned. Bashor left his family in Oregon five years ago and went to seek his fortune in the gold fields of the Klondike. He had little money when he reached Dawson and was obliged to accept any employment that offered for the first year. After that he went prospecting on his own account, but met with little success. Last year on a high bluff some miles from Dawson Bashor made his strike. His mine cleaned up $30.000 in the remainder of the season. This season he continued his work and made a big stake. He sold his mine and started for home, taking passage from St. Michael on a schooner. During a gale he was washed away and drowned.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Vienna Panels, only $2.00 per doz., at Perrey's Gallery.

THE ARCHITECT

Of the World's Finest Library Building Recommends Peruna for Catarrh.



CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hon. I. S. Smithmeyer, architect of the new Congressional Library of Washington, D. C., ranks first in his profession in this country. This library is considered the finest building in the United States. Mr. Smithmeyer spent sixteen years traveling in Europe working on the plans, and Congress appropriated six million dollars for this building.

In a letter written from Washington and dated July 4th, 1899, to The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., Mr. Smithmeyer says the following in regard to Peruna, the world-renowned catarrh cure:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1899.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—I endorse the good opinion expressed by Senators and Representatives in Congress regarding the curative qualities of your compound. Those who have used it recommend it as an excellent tonic which is particularly effective as a cure for catarrh.

Respectfully,
I. S. Smithmeyer.

One of the most wonderful events in the history of medicine is the multitude of remarkable endorsements which Peruna is receiving as a catarrh cure from men and women of national importance. During the past two years a large number of people well known from ocean to ocean, have in glowing words of unstinted praise made Peruna the most famous and justly celebrated catarrh remedy in the world.

Men high in our national councils, statesmen known the world over, distinguished officers in the army and navy, physicians, lawyers, preachers, and last but not least, an innumerable company of people in the common walks of life, have all joined to place Peruna on the highest podestal of honor that any remedy has ever reached in the history of medicine.

There can be no further question that Peruna is the catarrh remedy of the age. It has no rival. There are no substitutes. Peruna stands alone as a systemic catarrh cure which will cure catarrh in all phases and stages.

Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh. Sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

You never bought a bill of furniture elsewhere

that you did not pay more for it than it would have cost you if you had purchased it at.....

FOSTER'S

TIME and again our customers have strayed off and thought perhaps they could do as well elsewhere. But invariably they find out they cannot, and they settle back into their old habit of buying everything at the BIG STORE.....

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building & Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

H. M. METZGER,

Fire Insurance,

ROOM 3, SCHMITZ BLOCK.

Telephone 580.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

I have 150 Cords of Good Dry Wood and I will accept orders of from $1.00 up to any amount. The quality and quantity is superior to any wood in the city. Call and see me or phone me and your orders will receive prompt attention.

W. M. WELLS,

Office and Yard, Corner Main and Clay. Home 'Phone 1291.

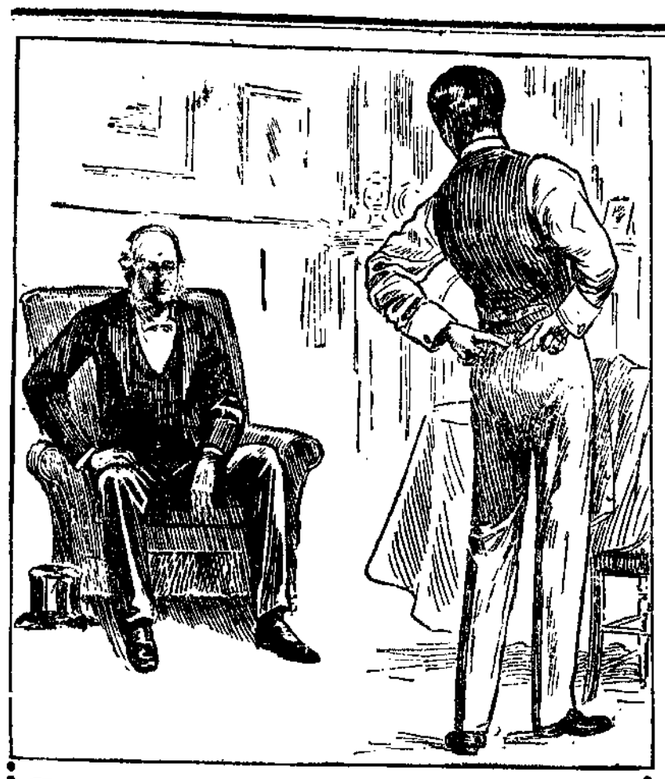
DR. A. L. MIKESELL,

Has removed his office to 50 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

Office Hours—8 to 9 a. m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone 114 Main.

NOTICE.

Gas, cooking and heating stoves and furniture of all kinds for sale cheap at 23 West Main street. Goldstine's Place. Storage and Loan Office.



Dangerous Places!

Fort Wayne Finding Them.

When pain comes in dangerous places you should look after it. A pain in the small of the back is a pain in a dangerous place; it tells you the kidneys are sick and calls for prompt attention. Neglect this warning of nature and many serious complications follow. Urinary troubles, Diabetes, Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

cure every kidney ill, cure every symptomatic indication of Sick Kidneys, Backache, Nervousness, Dropsical Swellings, Loss of Energy, Rheumatic Pains, Excessive Urinary Discharges, Retention of the Urine, Diabetes. Plenty of Fort Wayne proof that this is so. Read one case.

Mr. S. E. Beck, of 104 Ewing street, says: "Ever after I had my foot cut off six years ago I had symptoms of kidney trouble. I don't know whether it was the shock of the accident or the effects of the operation, but whichever it was I had kidney complaint, and try what I would I could not get relief until I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and began taking them. My back ached very bad at the time and I could hardly stoop. The first few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills did me a great deal of good, and in a short time the symptoms disappeared."

All Druggists, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ROBERTS' REBUKE

SCORES PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN SEVERELY.

AN APPEAL FOR SOBRIETY

WANTS STRONG DRINK KEPT FROM SOLDIERS.

PROVOKED BY RECENT ORGIES

HE WANTS THE HONOR OF THE ARMY SAVED.

London, Nov. 3.—Lord Roberts sends from Pretoria a striking appeal to his countrymen to refrain from turning the welcome of the home-coming troops into a drunken orgy.

He expresses the sincere hope that the welcome will not take the form of treating to stimulants and "thus lead to excesses that will tend to degrade those whom the nation delights to honor and lower the soldiers of the queen in the eyes of the world, which has watched with undisguised admiration the grand work they have performed for their sovereign and country.

"I therefore beg earnestly," says Lord Roberts, "that the public will refrain from tempting my gallant comrades, but will rather aid them to uphold the splendid reputation they have won for the imperial army.

"I am very proud to be able to record with the most absolute truth that the conduct of this army from first to last has been exemplary. Not a single case of serious crime has been brought to my notice—indeed, nothing deserving the name of crime. I have trusted to the men's own soldierly feeling and good sense, and they have borne themselves like heroes on the battlefield and like gentlemen on all other occasions.

"The most malicious falsehoods were spread by the authorities of the Transvaal of the brutality of Great Britain's soldiers, but the people were soon reassured that they had nothing to fear from the man in khaki, no matter how battered and war-stained his appearance.

"This testimony," concludes Lord Roberts, "I feel sure will be very gratifying to the people of Great Britain and of the greater Britain whose sons shared to the fullest extent the suffering, as well as the glory of the war, and who helped so materially to bring it to a successful close."

Lord Roberts explains that he thus appeals because of the distressing and discreditable scenes resulting from injudicious friends speeding the parting soldiers by shoving bottles of spirits into their hands and pockets.

BOER ACTIVITY IS SERIOUS.

London, Nov. 3.—The Daily Express publishes sensational statements that the Boer revival is more serious than has hitherto been believed, and that, in consequence, Lord Roberts' return is likely to be still further postponed. It says, also, that no considerable party of troops will return before January or February, while the regimental drafts from England will continue, and 6,000 horses will be sent out.

The paper definitely declares that the Boers are well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition, and that the campaign is likely to last another six months. In the best informed quarters, however, is is asserted that there is no ground for pessimism of the Daily Express.

On October 26 a commando of 300 captured a garrison of thirty men at Reddersburg, but afterward released them. Trains from the south to Pretoria are attacked by the Boers almost daily. On October 24 the burghers occupied Koffyfontein.

On the other hand, General Knox has inflicted a reverse on General De-Wet's forces near Parys, capturing two guns, one of them a weapon lost by the British in the Sannas Post affair. The daily tale of British casualties is heavy. During the month of October the British lost 167 killed in action, including fifteen officers, seventy-one who died of wounds, 367 who died of disease, twenty-two who died of accidents and ninety-seven captured or missing, a total almost equal to the monthly average for the duration of the war.

EIGHT FIGHTS WITH BOERS.

London, Nov. 3.—Lord Roberts, in a dispatch from Johannesburg, dated November 2, reports no less than eight fights at different points, all unimportant but significant of the activity of the Boers.

General Kitchener, after a night march, surprised Schoeman's laager at Stienkampsberg, and then pushed on to Schalksburger's laager at Rooikrans. But the British were prevented from following up the Boers, who treked north.

Prisoners in the hands of the British say the Boer losses in the fight with General Barton October 25 were 140 killed, wounded or missing.

DIED AT PEORIA.

Mrs. Addie Burger died at her home in Peoria, Ill., Friday evening at the age of 47 years and 2 months. Mrs. Burger formerly resided in this ity and was the daughter of the late W. T. Jackson. Those left to mourn her death are her husband, George Burger, a daughter, Mrs. Dimmon, and son William, of Peoria. The aged mother ,Mrs. Mary Jackson, one brother and two sisters, E. T. Jackson and Mrs. W. G. Kaiser, of this city, and Mrs. J. P. Huhen, of St. Louis., Mo.

WILL HEAR MR. CHURCH.

Col. Samuel H. Church, assistant secretary of the Pennsylvania company, will deliver a republican address to railroad men at Library hall this evening. Supt. J. B. McKim will preside and C. D. Law comes from Pittsburg to attend the meeting. The railroad and shopmen will be the escort for Mr. Church and will form at the corner of Barr and Jefferson streets at 7 o'clock. The line of march will be north on Barr to Berry, west on Berry to Calhoun and south on Calhoun to Library hall.

SPAIN IS MORE CALM.

Madrid, Nov. 3.—The situation is calmer. Many Carlist notabilities have been exiled, including the curate of a parish in Madrid, charged with the reception of Carlist funds. The closing of Carlist clubs, the arrests of Carlists and the searching of suspected quarters continue in provinces.

FIRE LOSS OF $75.

Fire at the residence of C. C. Moon, 18 Burgess street, at 8:43 o'clock Friday evening did a damage amounting to $75. It started from a stove.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Edward W. Bohn and Caroline Homier.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.

Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by druggists – price 50¢ per bottle.

MARCH ALL DAY.

(Continued from First Page.)

ley's words to the late ex-Mayor Strong:

"We know no class distinction in this fair land of ours."

Colonel Roosevelt reached the stand at exactly 11 o'clock. Cheers went up along the line when he appeared. He stood in his carriage and waved his hat right and left to the shouting throngs on the curbs.

The governor with his escort hurried to their places on the stand. A big bunch of roses was handed to the governor.

The governor's daughter arrived at this time and took a seat near her father, who discarded the chairs provided for him and the other reviewing officers and stood.

By this time the first band, playing an inspiring air, reached the stand. Behind it was the wholesale dry goods men. The vacant seats in the stands had rapidly filled up and the long review of the huge commercial army commenced.

The men who filed past the stand in a quick step bared their heads despite the dripping rain and the governor in compliment did the same.

"Hello, Teddy," "Three cheers for our next vice president," "You're all right," were the shouts that greeted Governor Roosevelt.

Th continuous cheering, mingled with the music of the bands, made a din at the reviewing stand that drowned all other sounds. A few of the paraders carried umbrellas and these were generally lowered when the governor's box was being passed. The comparatively narrow opening in Dewey arch disorganized many of the companies and some of the lines were thrown out of alignment.

Each parader wore in his button hole a carnation, out of compliment to President McKinley, whose favorite flower it is.

Some of the salutations that greeted the governor amused him immensely and he invariably rewarded the men in line with a hearty response.

It was exactly 12 o'clock when the last of the wholesale dry goods men—the largest body of marchers in the parade—passed the reviewing stand. The rain had evidently kept many men from participating in the big demonstration.

The central dry goods division, marshalled by Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, reached the stand at 12:15 o'clock, after the clothiers' legion and the merchant tailors' sound money league had passed.

The marshal's aides carried handsome blue streamers and won much applause. Like the other divisions, this organization used megaphones to emphasize the cheers.

"Hurrah for Roosevelt, first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was the slogan of the central dry goods men.

One of the bands in this division played the "Star Spangled Banner." It was the first patriotic air to be played at this point of the parade and it was loudly cheered by the crowd.

"The rain can't dampen their enthusiasm," remarked Senator Scott to Governor Roosevelt.

"Mr. Croker says they have Bryan in their hearts, but they dissemble their feelings," said the governor, laughing.

The sound money club of the Building Material exchange, the railroad and steamship sound money club and the paper and associated trades marched in fine form and overwhelmed the governor with applause and cheering and assurances that he was "all right."

A band that headed a division of the last named organization played "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" as it passed the stand. The governor cheered the band and kept time to the tune with his hand, as though he were leading the music.

In answer to a question whether the air did not remind him of Cuba, he said:

"Well, I should think so. Some one has called that air the 'battle hymn of the trenches.'"

BIG TIME IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Nov. 3.—The republicans closed their campaign here today wih a big paradet which, considering the enthusiasm and the number of men in line, surpassed any political demonstration ever witnessed in this city.

The weather conditions were superb, the sun shining brightly and the air was cool and bracing. A large number of buildings along the line of march were profusely decorated and the streets for miles were jammed with spectators. The parade, which embraced sixty-five bands and many unique features, was started with the booming of cannon and the cheering of many thousands.

It was estimated that from 50,000 to 60,000 men took part in the demonstration, several thousand of whom were mounted.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes the lightest most delicious and tasty hot biscuit

ROYAL Baking Powder is indispensable to the preparation of the finest cake, hot-breads, rolls and muffins.

Housekeepers are sometimes importuned to buy other powders because they are "cheap."

Housekeepers should stop and think. If such powders are lower priced, are they not inferior?

Is it economy to spoil your digestion to save a few pennies?

Alum is used in some baking powders because it is cheap. It costs but a few cents a pound whereas the chief ingredient in a pure powder costs thirty. But alum is a corrosive poison which, taken in food, acts injuriously upon the stomach, liver and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

ARE VERY FEW.

The Cases That Pyramid Pile Cure Will Not Reach.

The cases that Pyramid Pile cure do not reach are so few that physicians are doing away with operations for piles and depend more and more upon this simple but safe and effective remedy to accomplish a complete cure and it never disappoints in any form of piles, whether protruding, itching or bleeding.

Mr. Thomas E. Wood, of 818 17th street, Sacramento, Cal., writes: "It affords me much pleasure to state that after using only one 50 cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure, I was cured of the painful and annoying disease, after having suffered from piles for thirty years and tried everything and could only get temporary relief. I was advised by two of the best physicians in California to have an operation and I did and suffered almost death but the piles returned and my suffering at times was so great I was not able to walk until saw an advertisement of the Pyramid Pile Cure. I got it at once and was relieved from the first application. I am so grateful that I feel like recommending it to any and everyone afflicted with piles."

The prompt relief and rapid cure which follow the use of this remedy gave the impression that possibly it might contain opium, cocaine or some similar drug but a careful and frequent analysis of the remedy has proven it to contain no injurious drugs whatever, but it cures by astringent properties and healing oils.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full sized package.

Each package contains a little book on cause and cure of piles, together with testimonials from thousands of cured patients from every part of the United States and Canada.

OPEN SUNDAYS.

Perrey's Gallery will be open from 1 to 3 every Sunday.

TEN MINERS DIE.

AN EXPLOSION OCCURS NEAR PHILIPI, W. VA.

PARTICULARS ARE MEAGER

THE EARLIER REPORTS WERE OVERDRAWN.

DYNAMITE CAUSED DISASTER

EXPLOSION DUE TO CARELESS HANDLING.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 3.—A Times-Star special says an explosion today in the Berryburg coal mine at Phillipi, W. Va., killed thirty-two and injured over 100 men.

HARD TO GET NEWS.

Phillipi, W. Va., Nov. 3.—An explosion occurred in one of the mines of the Southern Coal and Transportation company, eight miles from here. There is neither telegraphic nor telephonic communications with the mines.

FEW DETAILS.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 3.—B. F. Berry, of this city, president of the Willis Creek Coal company, received a telegram at noon today from N. O. Gray, manager of the mine at Phillipi, saying:

"The fatalities resulting from the explosion here today are probably six. Indications are that the mine is not injured as badly as was at first feared. Dynamite taken into the mine in too large quantities by a shooter is believed to have exploded from the concussion of other shots and caused the accident."

The Berryburg mine is located about six miles south of Phillipi and about twenty-nine men are employed in its working. A majority of these are negroes, who are married and live in a settlement near the mine.

T. W. Davis, of this city, the Willis Creek company's mine inspector, says that it is one of the best equipped soft coal properties in West Virginia. He refused to make any estimate of the probable damage to the property resulting from the explosion, saying it was impossible until further information was at hand. He though, however, that operations could probably be resumed in two or three days.

President Berry shortly before 2 o'clock received a telephone message from Berryburg saying that ten men were killed and four seriously injured, three of whom will probably die. The mine, however, is damaged very slightly.

The accident happened at midnight, when most of the men were out of the mine, and the late advices confirm the statement that it was caused by carelessness on the part of the shooter.

INDIANA MUCH IN DOUBT

TWO POLLS TAKEN BY INDIANAPOLIS PAPERS.

McKinley Has the Call, But Both Admit a Drift to Bryan and That Result is in Doubt.

[Special to The Sentinel.]

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 3.—Both the Indianapolis Press and the Indianapolis News this afternoon print the result of their advance poll of the state of Indiana. The News estimate gives McKinley 4,500 over Bryan, while the Press poll places McKinley's plurality at 13,930.

Each newspaper asserts that its poll has been made with extreme care, and both admit that there is a pronounced drift toward Bryan that makes the result next Tuesday extremely problematical.

BELGIAN ARMY REFORMS.

Brussels, Nov. 3.—It is said the Belgian cabinet has decided upon the appointment of a mixed commission, composed of members of the legislature and army officers, for the purpose of investigating military affairs, with the view of instituting army reforms.

FOOT BALL.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 3.—First half—Cornell, 12; Princeton, 0.

For a Cold in the Head

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

A new case of diphtheria is reported at the home of Charles Struckman-No. 330 John street.

The finest work for the least money at Perrey's Gallery.

Get UNCLE SAM Stamps.

30-eod-2tw

REUBEN S. PATTERSON'S

Store is crowded with men's and young men's fine suits and overcoats. Why not wear well tailored garments? They cost only a trifle more and add so much to the appearance.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

A STAR OF HOPE

DR. BUNCE'S NATURE'S HERBS of LIFE. TRADE MARK

FOR ALL SUFFERERS

NATURE'S HERBS OF LIFE

is the only medicine on Earth packed and backed with a Legal Guarantee which says No Cure, No Pay.

It positively cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Grip, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Blood and Female Disorders, Constipation and Nervousness. Cures Children of Bed Wetting.

You run no risk of a loss. Your Money back if it fails to cure. A complete 8-Months Treatment and Cure for only $1.00, only 33⅓ cents a Month. You take No Poison. Nature's Herbs of life is God's own medicine, Roots and Herbs.

FOR SALE BY ALL FORT WAYNE DRUGGISTS.

A REAL

GRAPHOPHONE

...FOR...

$5.00

Simple Clockwork Motor, Mechanism Visible, Durable Construction.

NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a High-Priced Talking Machine.

When accompanied by a Recorder this Graphophone can be used to make Records. Price with Recorder, $7.50. Reproduces all the standard Records. Send order and money to our nearest office.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO. Dept. 88 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Authorized Agents,

Meyer Cycle Co.,

89-41 W. BERRY ST.

EXAMINE THE WORK.

Experts who examine the work we do say it's the very best. We take bad teeth and make good ones for you.

FILLING AND CROWNING

Are the points that show the characteristics of a dentist's work and we see that you get the best of it here.

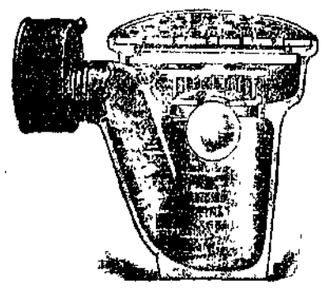
BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS.

74 Calhoun St. Dr. McAlister, Mgr.

Hours—8 to 5 and evenings.

Phone 203.

YOU WANT THIS



IF YOUR CELLAR IS DRAINED INTO ANY OF THE CITY SEWERS.

It will prevent water from backing into your cellar.

SOLD BY

EMMETT MARTIN

And all First-Class Plumbers.

A. Hattersly & Son.

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN STREET,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

So poor is the spelling in some of the Chicago schools that a return to the spelling methods of the country schools of two decades ago is earnestly advocated in that city.

CADETS EXPELLED

CULVER MILITARY SCHOOL IS ALMOST DISRUPTED.

REFRACTORY BOYS OUSTED

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE ARE SENT HOME.

A SACRIFICE TO DISCIPLINE

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Culver, Ind., Nov. 3.—One hundred and five cadets of Culver Military academy were dismissed yesterday for combining to show disapproval of official action. In defiance of the regulation forbidding absence from barracks at night, they went in a body to the train Hallowe'en evening to escort two cadets who had been dismissed. One hundred and fifteen cadets declined to join the demonstration and remained in their quarters. The others left the grounds so quietly that their absence was not discovered until 7 o'clock, when the officer in charge commenced his inspection of the barracks. The commandant of cadets rode immediately to the depot, and after some disposition to defy authority on the part of a portion of the cadets had been quieted, formed the cadets in line and marched them back to the barracks. Before sending them to their quarters the commandant spoke to them of the serious aspect of their defiance of authority, commenting on the fact that it was the first time in the history of the academy that such a thing had occurred.

All day Thursday these cadets were kept under military arrest, but those not concerned in the affair attended duties as usual. The cadets are, as a body, fine looking fellows, not one under the army height of five feet, four inches, and the finest battalion the academy has had was sacrificed to discipline.

The announcement was made to the cadets by Col. A. F. Fleet in chapel yesterday morning. His remarks were to the effect that the most important lesson that young men could learn was absolute subordination to the constituted authorities and that the academy could not sacrifice its power to teach this lesson if half, or even all, its cadets had to be dismissed; that it was with this intention that Mr. Culver founded this institution, and that it would be better that these barracks be given up to the owls and bats than that they should be filled with young men whose conduct would defeat that intention.

The cadets who remained and those who went acknowledge the justice of the action taken, and in leaving the academy the dismissed students have been most quiet and orderly. The greater number of cadets participating in the demonstration doubtless did so thoughtlessly, but the authorities felt that no exceptions could be made. Culver Military academy has the largest attendance of any military academy in the United States, except the government institutions, and on account of its large waiting list after the opening in September new quarters were erected for the accommodation of twenty-four additional cadets.

KILLED BY CIGARETTES.

Wabash, Ind., Nov. 3.—William Fountain, aged twenty-five, son of the janitor of the Wabash high school building, died yesterday morning, after a week's illness, of cigarette poisoning. Young Fountain had been using cigarettes excessively for several years and the doctors say his system was saturated with nicotine.

A BRAVE PATROLMAN IS DEAD.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 3.—Patrolman Samuel Cooper, who was shot last week by Louis Jaquith, while he was attempting to arrest Jaquith for burglary, died Thursday night. He was 46 years old. Jaquith, who was shot in the lungs by Cooper, is recovering.

MISSIONARY OFFICERS.

Bluffton, Ind., Nov. 3.—The Woman's Home Missionary convention has ended its meeting here. Officers chosen: President, Mrs. L. A. Retts, of Parker; vice president, Mrs. C. R. Thornburg, of Hagerstown; secretary, Mrs. M. V. Beiger, of Mishawaka; treasurer, Mrs. John W. Vail, of Decatur.

BURNED COUNTY BALLOTS.

Sullivan, Ind., Nov. 3.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock Thursday night in the press room of the Sullivan Times. The blaze was soon extinguished, but not until 15,000 county ballots and Thursday's edition of the Times had been ruined. The paper had been saturated with kerosene oil, and the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A man in this city is under suspicion.

DULL TRADE CAUSES FAILURE.

Bluffton, Ind., Nov. 3.—Josiah Feeser, dealer in buggies and harness, and operating a blacksmith and wagon shop, made a voluntary assignment yesterday. Henry Fritz was appointed receiver. Assets, $6,000; liabilities, $8,000. The principal creditors are buggy and harness dealers. The failure is due to falling off in trade.

ONE CLAIM ADJUSTED.

Windfall, Ind., Nov. 3.—Aaron H. Zehner, for ten years engaged in the grocery trade here, and also carrying a stock of boots and shoes, recently transferred his business to S. A. Webber, taking as part payment certain real estate. It develops that at the time of the transfer he owed firms at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago and other points, the claims aggregating $6,000. The Carmichan Shoe company, of Fort Wayne, of whom he purchased a bill of goods amounting to $900 just before the transfer, instituted two suits in the Tipton circuit court, one to replevin the goods, and the other to set aside the deed to the land, which he conveyed to his wife. Thursday these suits were compromised by Zehner paying the company 25 per cent. on claims, with costs of suit. The other creditors remain uncared for.

IS SLAIN BY HIS NEIGHBOR.

Greenwood, Ind., Nov. 3.—William Pherson, living five miles southeast of here, killed Milton Knapp Thursday, and yesterday made a full confession. A grudge had existed between the men for some time. The farms of the two men are side by side, and Thursday Knapp went out to his farm, where his son lives, to look after some work. Pherson saw Knapp crawling through a fence, an, picking up a cudgel of wood ,attacked him. Knapp drew his knife and defended himself as best he could, but he was beaten to death with the club and left lying in the fence corner. When discovered the hogs had devoured much of his body. Pherson, it is claimed, came to Greenwood and made a confession to his daughter, Mrs. Charles League. He was arrested by Marshal Dunlavy and taken to the office of the prosecuting attorney, where he is said to have made a full confession. He was taken to jail at Franklin. Pherson is about 70 years old.

WILL PAY COUNT BONI'S DEBTS.

New York, Nov. 3.—On the authority of an "intimate friend of the late Jay Gould," the World today announces that the debts of Count Boni de Castellane will be paid in full by the Goulds at once.

"The scandal attending the claims amounting to $4,000,000 against the spendthrift husband of Countess Anna is to be stopped," the paper adds. "A lump sum probably will be contributed by George, Helen, Howard, Edwin and Frank Gould to wipe out these debts, as they consider the honor of the Gould family is involved.

"Incidentally it was elicited that the Gould millions have nearly doubled since Jay Gould's death, and Anna's share is nearly $18,000,000, and her income nearer to $1,000,000 than $600,000, as heretofore stated. The total value of the Gould estate is now over $125,000,000."

Dr. Bull's

Cures all Throat and Lung Affections,

COUGH SYRUP

Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.

IS SURE

Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts.

FOR RENT.

The store room recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co., 109 Calhoun street. Kimball hall in connection. Apply 109 Calhoun street or Sentinel office. 5tf

LADIES' GARMENTS.

For Fall and Winter wear, made in up-to-date styles. See large line of sample goods at G. Schmidt's, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry St. 27tf

COL. SAMUEL H. CHURCH,

ASST. SECRETARY PENNA. CO., WILL ADDRESS RAILROAD MEN AND RAILROAD SHOPMEN, AT LIBRARY HALL, SATURDAY, NOV. 3D, AT 8:00 P. M.

Railroad Men's Republican Club and all other railroad and shopmen will form at the corner of Barr and Jefferson streets at 7 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of escorting Col. Church to Library Hall. 2t2

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Trade in wheat early today was of small scalping nature with prices somewhat irregular. December opened a shade lower at 73⅜c to 73¼c, touched 73⅝@73½c, declined to 73⅛c and rallied to 73⅜c. Liverpool cables showed a decline about equal to that here yesterday. The weather was perfect for the movement. Local receipts were 120 cars, 2 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 563 cars, against 500 last week and 723 a year ago.

Corn was quiet and steady on a fair cash demand. December opened a shade higher at 35¼@35⅜c and sold to 35⅛@35¼c. Receipts were 191 cars.

There was practically no trade in Oats early. December opened unchanged at 22c. Receipts were 137 cars.

Provisions opened easier on lower prices at the yards and an estimate of heavy hog receipts next week. January pork opened 5@7½c under yesterday at $11.17½@11.20, and sold to $11.22½; January lard opened unchanged at $6.70 and January ribs 2½c down at $5.97½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Nov., 72½@72⅝c; Dec., 73¾c; Jan., 74½c.

Corn—Nov., 38½c; Dec., 35½c; Jan., 35¼c; May, 36⅜@36½c.

Oats—Nov., 21⅜c; Dec., 22c; May, 23⅞@24c.

Pork—Nov., $10.70; Jan., $11.22½; May, $11.27½.

Lard—Nov., $7.22½; Dec., $6.27½@6.30; Jan., $6.67½.

Ribs—Nov., $6.27½; Jan., $6.97½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.80; Cash S. W., $1.79; Nov., $1.78½; Dec., $1.76; May, $1.76@1.77½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.40@5.90; poor to medium, $4.40@5.35; stockers and feeders, $2.60@4.40; cows, $2.00@4.25; heifers, $2.60@4.60; canners, $1.25@2.40; bulls, $2.50@4.40; calves, $4.00@6.12½; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas grass steers, $3.25@4.50; Texas bulls, $2.60@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts today, 23,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 2,853. Market 5@10c lower; top, $4.85. Mixed and butchers, $4.50@4.85; good to choice heavy, $4.50@4.85; rough heavy, $4.40@4.50; light, $4.40@4.80; bulk of sales, $4.60@4.70.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET

New York, Nov. 3.—Fractional advances for Americans in the London market had some influence at the opening here, but declines among the specialties and few of the railroads made the market irregular Business was on a very small scale.

Indications of strength in the Steel stocks diffused a better tone through the market. Pressed Steel Car rose 3, on a report of a large foreign order for cars, and Tennessee Coal, Anaconda Mining, Colorado Fuel, National Tube, the local public Utilities, Sugar, Tobacco and Federal Steel, common and preferred stocks, gained 1@1½. Moderate buying of the Grangers and Pacifics advanced those stocks a fraction.

Stocks were absorbed quite steadily on a rising scale, except for a slight momentary setback after the appearance of the bank statement. Considerable gains were established in some of the specialties. Sugar rose 1⅞ and Brooklyn Union Gas 2¾. The Steel stocks touched the top price in the second hour. In the railroad list advances were fractional except Rock Island, which rose 1⅛, Burlington and Baltimore and Ohio a point each, and Louisville 1⅜. A late realizing movement made considerable inroads upon gains and the closing was easy at the reaction.

NEW YORK PROUCE.

New York, Nov. 3.—Butter—Receipts, 2,651 pkgs; market firm; creamery, 16@22½c; June creamery, 18@21c; factory, 13@16c.

Cheese—Receipts, 4,488 pkgs; market irregular; large white, 10¾c; small white, 11c; large colored, 10¾c; small colored, 11c.

Eggs—Receipts, 3,696 pkgs; market steady; western, regular packing, at mark, 17@20c; western, loss off, 22c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 4c; centrifugal, 96 test, —; molasses sugar, 3¼c; refined, dull; crushed, $6.15; powdered, $5.85; granuated, $5.75.

Coffee—Market dull; nominal.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Nov. 3.—Money on call nominal; prime mercantile paper, 4¾@5½ per cent; sterling exchange nominal with actual busines in bankers' bills at $4.83½@4.83¾ for demand and at $4.80 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.81@4.81½ and $4.85; commercial bills, $4.79½@4.80; silver certificates, 64½@65½c; bar silver, 64½c; Mexican dollars, 50½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Nov. 3.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds steady; government bonds strong:

Refunding 2s, when is., reg.	104½
Refunding 2s, when is., coup.	104½
U. S. 3s registered	109½
U. S. 3s coupon	109½
U. S. 4s registered (new)	134⅜
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	134⅜
U. S. 4s registered (old)	115⅜
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	115⅜
U. S. 5s registered	112¾
U. S. 5s coupon	112¾

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Nov. 3.—The weekly bank statement of averages of the associated banks shows:

Loans, $792,380,300; decreased, $1,054,300.

Deposits, $841,775,200; decreased, $1,616,300.

Circulation, $30,717,800; increased, $157,800.

Legal tenders, $58,351,100; increased, $405,100.

Specie, $158,043,100; decreased, $890,600.

Total reserve, $216,394,200; decreased, $485,500.

Reserve required, $210,443,800; decreased, $404,075.

Surplus reserve, $5,950,400; decreased, $81,425.

GOING TO COLUMBIA CITY

HENDRICKS AND JEFFERSON CLUBS TO REPAY VISITS.

The City Band and Jefferson Drum Corps Will Furnish the Music—Gossip.

The Fort Wayne democratic clubs will this evening repay Columbia City for the visit made to this city two weeks ago. The Hendricks and Jefferson clubs are going down in a body and the City band will go with them. Besides, the Jefferson drum corps, twenty strong, will be in line, and altogether Columbia City will believe that everybody in Allen county is a democrat before midnight comes. The Pennsylvania has fixed a rate of fifty cents for the round trip and will start the special train at 6:45. Returning, the train leaves Columbia City at 11. The Hendricks club will meet at the Wayne hotel at 6:15 and the Jefferson club will meet at the club rooms. Members of all the ward clubs are invited to go and show to Columbia City that the democrats of Fort Wayne appreciate the visits they have so often made here. Hon. C. P. Drummond, democratic candidate for attorney general of Indiana, will deliver an address.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Next Monday evening the members of all democratic clubs in Fort Wayne are requested to meet at the Jefferson club rooms and there discuss arrangements for election day. The democratic committee desires some assistance in getting out the vote and will ask members of the clubs who can to volunteer one day for liberty and a maintenance of the principles of the red, white and blue.

Judge Allen Zollars will deliver the closing address of the campaign at Kendallville next Monday evening.

Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson left for Bluffton and Decatur today. He was met here by a committee of Decatur citizens, as follows: Mayor A. P. Beatty, D. D. Studabaker, Judge D. D. Heller, R. K. Erwin, E. Burt Lenhart, L. G. Ellingham, J. T. Merryman, C. J. Lutz, N. Blackburn, B. J. Terveer, J. S. Bowers, W. H. Niblack and D. E. Smith."

COMMITTED FOR PERJURY.

Kontiz, Prussia, Nov. 3.—The trial which had been in progress for a fortnight past of a number of persons suspected of being implicated in the mysterious murder of a boy, Ernst Winter, here some time ago in the so-called "Ritual Crime," has suddenly taken a sensational turn. The murdered boy's father, who is a high official, in a letter addressed to the states attorney, charges a Jewish butcher, Eisenstadt, of Prechlau, with accomplishing the murder. He also charges Eisenstadt and a synagogue sexton, Nossek, with perjury committed during the course of yesterday's testimony. The actual murderers have not yet been discovered.

ACTOR GIRARD DEAD.

New York, Nov. 2.—Frank Giraud, better known by his stage name of Frank Girard, is dead at his home in Brooklyn, the result of diabetes and paralysis. Mr. Giraud was sixty years of age and his life was an interesting one, leading from the blacksmith shop to the stage management of Tony Pastor's theater in Manhattan.

For a Cold in the Head

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Get UNCLE SAM page premiums. 30-eod-2tw

The finest work for the least money at Perrey's Gallery.

EVERY CAN OF

Egg Baking Powder

will in future bear this special label to meet unfair and unjust attacks:

The powder in this can contains no alum and is composed of the most wholesome ingredients as understood by the PURE FOOD LAWS.

The Subject of Light

The light question means that you should have sufficient light; and the only way to have enough is to have all you can get.

THE INCANDESENT ELECTRIC LIGHT IS THE BEST.....

because of its sufficiency and its cleanness. Always ready—no matches—no care—very little expense.

W. A. BRAUN,

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR,

123½Calhoun St. Home 'phone 397.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. MIDY. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

"Good Night."

How few women know what it is to have a good night; a night of sound, restful sleep. They smile and say "good night" in cheery tones, but when the chamber door closes behind them, the smiling mask drops off, and shows the lines of suffering.

Other women have had the bad nights changed to good by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. So may you. Ninety-eight times in every hundred it perfectly cures diseases of the delicate womanly organs. It builds up the nervous system, puts flesh on the body and color on the cheek.

"Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. C. N. Anderson, of Rockbridge Baths, Rockbridge Co., Va., "is a God-send to weak and sickly women, restoring health without subjecting their nerves to the shock of an examination.

"I was all run down in health—could not work but a short while without resting. Was so nervous at times that I could not even write; had a very poor appetite. I decided to write to Dr. Pierce and state my case. I received a favorable reply, and commenced taking the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets.' Took six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' one of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of 'Pellets.' I can now work as well as I could before I was taken sick. I think Dr. Pierce's medicines the best in the world for sick and nervous women."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are specially adapted to the use of delicate women. Easy to take, gentle in action.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND THE ART OF EXPRESSION.....

Classes for Children Saturdays at 9 a. m. at

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL BUILDING.

For special classes of clubs of adults address

MISS ELLA KEEL,

Hanker Hall, 14 West Wayne St.

Graduate of Emerson College of Oratory, Boston.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

—AGENTS FOR—

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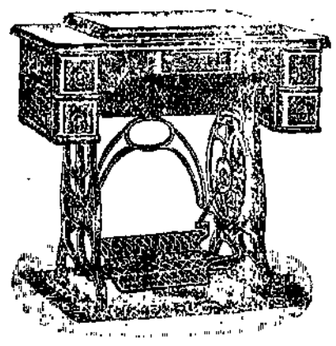

Sewing Machines

A first-class Sewing Machine at a very LOW PRICE.

FIVE YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

22 CALHOUN STREET.

Special Notice To Ladies.

Having been unable to sell my stock and fixtures, I have put in stock a full line of Fall and Winter Goods which are second to none in the city. I have a beautiful line of Pattern Hats at reduced prices. I would most respectfully ask the ladies to call and see what I can do for them before placing their orders.

Retrimming done as usual.

My stock and fixtures are for sale. A good opening for one desiring to go in business.

Mrs J. W. Fahnstock,

128 Calhoun Street.

THE APPETIZING KIND

is the only sort of meat worth buying during the summer solstice—the only kind we sell. Fresh meats of all kinds, well kept and cared for from the time they leave the wholesale market to the time they leave our ice box. There's a lot in the "cutting up," too, and our people in the store know their business.

ECKART MEAT MARKET

COR. MAIN & HARRISON STS.

Geo. Abdon & Co.,

Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.

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Business Directory.

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ROBERT KLAEHN,
39 West Main.
Undertaker,
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate, and Loans,
No. 24 W. Wayne Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four month.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jarad D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles E. Bond, Assistant Cashier.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 16 W. Wayne St. Telephone 245.

THIEME
THE TAILOR.
Fine Tailoring at Popular Prices.
39 E. COLUMBIA ST

GATES' FAST RUN

MADE UP SIXTY-SEVEN MINUTES OF LOST TIME.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S FLYER

AN ENGINE WITH EIGHTY-FOUR INCH DRIVERS.

SEVERAL SHOPMEN INJURED

GEORGE ODUM SLASHED ACROSS THE CHEEK.

No. 21, the Pennsylvania's fast mail and express train, made a very creditable run again yesterday. It was hauled by class X engine, No. 278, Engineer William Gates and Fireman G. W. Grubb in the cab, and consisted of seven cars, all heavily laden. The train left this city two hours and forty-one minutes late and went into Chicago one hour and thirty-four minutes late. The run, 148 miles, was made in three hours and forty-three minutes. This beats the run made a few days ago by Engineer Chester Durnell, with the same train, by six or seven minutes, Mr. Durnell's train, however, had eleven cars.

A NEW PENNSYLVANIA FLYER.

A new styled engine, built by the Pennsylvania company for great speed, is on the western division of the Pittsburg road for trial and it may remain here if it performs satisfactorily. This engine in general appearance and make-up resembles the old class O pattern, which has been in passenger service on this end of the road for several years. It is heavier and larger than the class O and not so heavy as the big G4A, which was described in these columns some time ago. The new engine is classed D16A, has two pairs of eighty-four inch drivers, great boiler capacity, and is said to be one of the fastest engines ever turned out of the Pennsylvania shops. It was built for the Cleveland and Pittsburg branch of the system and bears the initial letters of that road and the number 640. It took the Crestline accommodation, No. 36, east this morning and will bring 39 here tonight, Engineer Tony Kelker at the throttle.

BIG ENGINE OUTPUT.

There were eight engines turned out of the Pittsburg repair shops during the week ending today, an unusually large number. They were Nos. 317, 107, 119, 121, 137, 185, 194 and 228. During the same time there were taken in for repairs engines 269, 332, 330, 306 and 58.

HAND BADLY PINCHED.

This morning, while making a coupling in the Pittsburg yards, Switchman D. A. Brown had his left hand caught and the member was badly pinched. All of the fingers were squeezed, but it is thought that they can be saved. The unfortunate man was taken to St. Joseph hospital, where Dr. C. B. Stemen dressed his wounded hand.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

The Pennsylvania company yesterday issued bulletins announcing the adoption of the pension system, the plans for which were published several months ago in The Sentinel.

SHOULDER DISLOCATED.

Foreman George W. Lynn, of the Lake Erie and Western shops, had his shoulder dislocated yesterday. He fell while climbing in an engine cab. Drs. Kanning and Harrod reduced the dislocation.

CHEEK BONE LAID BARE.

George Odum is in the Wabash hospital at Peru, with a gash across his right cheek, extending from the ear to the corner of the mouth. Mr. Odum is an apprentice in the Wabash shops inthis city. Last night he went to Peru with the excursion party and there got into a quarrel with a young fellow from Logansport. Without any preliminary skirmish, the Logansport man whipped out a knife and slashed Mr. Odum, laying the bone bare a space of two inches. Some of Mr. Odum's companions took up the matter and gave the Logansport man a severe whipping. The quarrel is said to have originated over a matter in which a young lady figured and to have been of some months' standing.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Michael Collins, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is sick and off duty.

M. Conners, of the Pittsburg shops, has gone to Warsaw to visit his family.

Fred Stahl, an apprentice in the Wabash shops, is in Peru, visiting relatives.

Fireman P. Beltz, of the Pittsburg, is off duty on account of the sickness of his wife.

Chester Kelley, late of Huntington, has taken a position in the Wabash shops.

Machinist Harry J. Lawler, late of Detroit, has taken a position in the Wabash shops.

Conductor J. J. Hill, of the Nickel Plate, is sick at Bellevue. Conductor A. Little was sent to bring the train here.

Nickel Plate Engineer Frank Davis, after an illness of a week, reported for work on the road last night.

Nickel Plate Brakemen C. A. Blount and E. M. Young have reported for work after a day or two of rest.

H. J. Motherwell, Henry Beckness, W. Krudop, C. H. Tweedy and H. Jacobs are sick and off duty. All are Pittsburg shopmen.

Engineers J. E. Quinn and J. H. Cook and Firemen C. H. Minser, A. Evans and J. G. Weisell, of the Nickel Plate, are taking a brief rest.

Another car load of machinery, the fifth so far, arrived at the electric works this morning. It came from the Siemens-Halske works in Chicago.

E. T. Davis, foreman of the Pennsylvania company freight house at Indianapolis, arrived home last night and will remain here until after the election.

President W. H. Canniff, of the Nickel Plate, passed through the city last evening, at 8 o'clock, en route to his home, after a business trip over the line.

Conductor William Epps, of the Nickel Plate, who took a few days' leave of absence for the purpose of attending to some private business in Bellevue, has reported for duty.

John Stegerwald, turner, has resigned his position at the factory of Rhinesmith & Simonson and will leave tonight for Cincinnati, where he has secured a more lucrative position.

The Archer Printing company yesterday gave the Bass Foundry and Machine company the contract to build a boiler for the new printing plant soon to be established by the Archer people.

Alexander Craw, for seventeen years manager of the telegraph department of the West Shore road, has been appointed claim agent of the Pennsylvania division of the New York Central lines.

F. W. Trarbach, a boilermaker at the Pittsburg shops, had the index finger of his left hand dislocated yesterday. The accident is a painful one and will keep Mr. Trarbach from his work for awhile.

Pittsburg Fireman T. R. Hunt had the misfortune to injure his hand severely yesterday and will be off duty a few days in consequence of the accident. Fireman T. F. Gaskins is also off duty, he being sick.

Charles Bond, foreman of the Wabash round house, has returned from Moberly, where he attended the wedding of Joseph Jones, the foreman of the Wabash tin shop. Mr. Jones and his bride have not yet arrived in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Jerome have returned from Cleveland, where they were summoned last week by a message informing them of the serious illness of his sister. Mr. Jerome is a Nickel Plate fireman and he resumed work yesterday.

It is stated that with Charles Hayes taking the presidency of the Southern Pacific, J. C. Stubbs will become first vice president, and that E. O. McCormick, the present passenger traffic manager of the lines, will be made third vice president.

D. H. Lauderback, of Chicago, has gone to London to take charge of the Charing Cross Underground railroad, in which Charles T. Yerkes and other Chicago and eastern capitalists are interested. He will be the personal representative in London of the American syndicate.

William Jackson, the veteran watchman at the Fairfield avenue crossing of the Pittsburg road, has returned to the city after an absence of six weeks. He was visiting his son at Baltimore, Md.; Springfield, Ohio, and Lima, Ohio. Mr. Jackson will resume his place of duty next Wednesday. He is still quite lame, but believes that he will be able to perform his work.

The Erie is building at Huntington, Ind., a large brick round house, resting on a stone foundation, with stalls long enough to admit readily any of the company's locomotives.

G. P. Smith, formerly chief engineer of the St. Joseph and Grand Island, has been appointed first assistant to the chief engineer of the Lake Shore road. He will look chiefly after the Lake Erie and Western lines now controlled by the Lake Shore.

Thursday a number of changes became effective on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. E. R. Scovill, superintendent of telegraph, goes to Flora, Ill., as superintendent of the Quincy division, succeeding G. H. Groce. C. T. Hendrickson, who the past five years has been chief clerk to General Superintendent Long, is made superintendent of telegraph, and Harry G. Kruse succeeds Mr. Hendrickson.

The roads of Indiana, which has been one of the principal stumping grounds for both the democratic and republican campaigners, and which has been the scene of more political demonstrations than any other state in the union, possibly, with the exception of New York, are disappointed over the business of the campaign. Some of the roads made elaborate preparations for the multitudes expected to swarm from points away from the rallying ground, setting aside coaches which might have been used for other excursion purposes and increasing the number of agents.

The committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul have returned home from a meeting with the general manager and the general superintendent. Their request for an advance in wages was granted without hesitation, the new schedule to go into effect November 28, and will affect every one of the 2,200 engineers on the system. The compound ten-wheel and eight-wheel men pay will be increased fifteen cents per 100 miles, the switch engineers being increased twenty-seven and one-half cents per day. The aggregate of these increases will amount to $30,000 per annum.

NEW RAILROADS IN CHINA.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 3.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, inspected the Carnegie armor plate and other mills and was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Carnegie Steel company. While at dinner he said he came to Pittsburg to get data for the chief engineer of the Chinese empire, who contemplates large improvements on railroads and other industries. He asked for data from the Westinghouse people on railroad brakes. He said the Chinese empire was going to rebuild railroads and wanted some new improvements. He thought he could get lots of them from Pittsburg.

"Of course, it does not mean that you will get any orders," he said, "because in all probability we can find somebody else who can do the work better and cheaper."

JONES IS RECOVERING.

New York, Nov. 3.—Charles F. Jones, secretary-valet of the late William Marsh Rice, and who was arrested on a charge of forgery, and attempted to commit suicide in the tombs by cutting his throat, passed a very comfortable night in the hospital and slept several hours. He said when he awakened that he felt better and stronger. The report that Jones is mentally unbalanced is denied at the hospital and it is declared his mind is as clear as ever.

DON CARLOS NOT BACK OF IT.

Venice, Nov. 3.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, in the course of an interview had with him here, declared that the present rising in Spain is contrary to his orders and will retard instead of promoting his efforts to secure his rights.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a
GOLD MEDAL
to
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

BAKER'S COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

TRADE-MARK

are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,
DORCHESTER MASS.,
ESTABLISHED 1780.

DOES NOT FOLLOW THE FLAG

CONSTITUTION NOT A PART OF SOVEREIGNTY.

Judge Estee, of Hawaii, Decides That Island Laws Have Not Been Superseded.

Honolulu, Oct. 25, via San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 3.—United States District Judge Estee has rendered a decision to the effect that the constitution does not follow the flag in an important libel case that has been before the courts here for some time.

William H. Marshall was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for criminal libel. He made an appeal to the supreme court of Hawaii on technical grounds, alleging that the methods pursued during his trial were not in accordance with American procedure. The lower court was sustained and Marshall turned to Judge Estee with a writ of habeas corpus.

Judge Estee held that the laws of Hawaii allowing conviction of defendants upon a verdict by nine jurors were still in force at the time of Marshall's trial, which was long after the passage of the resolution annexing Hawaii to the union. The judge said that Hawaii before being annexed "was a free, enlightened state, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty, and when with its consent the islands were annexed by the United States not only the land, but the people, with their laws and customs, were annexed; and by the well established law of nations these laws and customs remained in force until new laws were enacted for the government of the territory."

One of the circuit judges here, taking a vew opposite to that of Judge Estee, has already released a prisoner who was convicted of an infamous crime without a grand jury indictment, but the circuit court to whom Marshall's appeal went held the other way.

WHAT CAUSES DEAFNESS.

The Principal Cause is Curable but Generally Overlooked.

Many things may cause deafness, and very often it is difficult to trace a cause. Some people inherit deafness. Acute diseases like scarlet fever sometimes cause deafness. But by far the most common cause of loss of hearing is catarrh of the head and throat.

A prominent specialist on ear troubles gives as his opinion that nine out of ten cases of deafness is traced to throat trouble; this is probably overstated, but it is certainly true that more than half of all cases of poor hearing were caused by catarrh.

The catarrhal secretion in the nose and throat finds its way into the Eustachian tube and by clogging it up very soon affects the hearing and the hardening of the secretion makes the loss of hearing permanent, unless the catarrh which caused the trouble is cured.

Those who are hard of hearing may think this a little far fetched, but any one at all observant must have noticed how a hard cold in the head will affect the hearing and that catarrh if long neglected will certainly impair the sense of hearing and ultimately cause deafness.

If the nose and throat are kept clear and free from the unhealthy secretions of catarrh, the hearing will at once greatly improve and anyone suffering from deafness and catarrh can satisfy themselves on this point by using a fifty cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new catarrh cure, which in the past year has won the approval of thousands of catarrh sufferers as well as physicians, because it is in convenient form to use, contains no cocaine or opiate and is as safe and pleasant for children as for their elders.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is a wholesome combination of Blood root, Guaiacol, Encaluptol and similar antiseptics and they cure catarrh and catarrhal deafness by action upon the blood and mucous membrane of the nose and throat.

As one physician aptly expresses it: "You do not have to draw upon the imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvement and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken.

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but fifty cents for full sized package and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

Vienna Panels, only $2.00 per doz., at Perrey's Gallery.

WANTS NO DEPUTIES.

Denver, Nov. 3.—Mayor Johnson has applied to the United States district court to prevent the appointment of deputies of United States Marshal Bailey to serve at the pools next Tuesday and Judge Hallett has set the hearing for Monday. The mayor in his petition declares that the action of the marshal causes danger of violence and bloodshed and intimidation of voters.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

DEATH'S RECORD OF THE DAY

ALBERT E. MELCHING EXPIRED THIS MORNING.

Was a Son of the Sheriff of Allen County—Other Deaths and Funerals of the Day.

Albert Edward Melching, son of Sheriff and Mrs. A. E. Melching, died at 1 o'clock this morning after a protracted illness from tubercular meningitis of the brain, at the age of 13 years. For weeks the loving parents and countless friends have watched with tender solicitude the lovable boy's brave battle with encroaching disease. Since nearly four weeks ago he has been confined to his bed, and during the greater part of the past two weeks has been unconscious, through it all his remarkable vitality manifesting itself in the struggle which even fondest friends recognized as hopeless. Eight years ago the little sufferer was stricken with an incurable derangement of the hip joint, and through uncomplaining years the sweetness and tenderness of his lovable disposition drew him close to the hearts of all, while his mental and intellectual development was far beyond his years. Surviving are the grief-stricken parents, three brothers, William F., August and Edward, and four sisters, Clara, Minnie, Anna and Loretta. Another son, bearing the same name of the deceased, died in infancy, and a daughter passed away at the age of 6 years.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from St. Paul's Lutheran church. Rev. Miller will officiate.

YATES.

Ruth Irene Yates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yates, of 26 Hough street, died at 1 o'clock this morning from stomach trouble at the age of 2 months and 16 days.

The funeral services will be held from the residence Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

SCHIFFERLE.

Conrad Schifferle, an inmate of the county poor farm, died this morning at 5 o'clock, from dropsy. Deceased has been an inmate of the institution but a short time, having entered on September 26th. Mr. Schifferle was 56 years old and leaves a wife and daughter, who reside near the Berghoff brewery. He was born in Switzerland, but has been in this country may years. Mr. Schifferle was the inventor of the "Boss" roaster and at one time was very well off. Within the past few years he lost all his money and was obliged to seek the shelter of the county institution. No funeral arrangements have been made.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coblentz.—Funeral services of Mrs. J. W. Coblentz are held at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the residence, 92 West Main street, Rev. Dr. Moffat officiating. The remains will be taken to Sandusky, Ohio, for interment.

Glossop.—Funeral services of William Glossop will be held Sunday afternoon at 12:30 from the residence, 150 Force street, and at 1 o'clock from St. Patrick's Catholic church.

Closterman.—The remains of Cornelius Closterman were shipped to his former home at Kalamazoo this evening and the funeral services will be held there tomorrow.

Foley.—Funeral services of Mrs. Honora Foley will be held from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Catherine Shea, 7 Walnut street, Monday morning at 8:30, and at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's Catholic church. Mrs. Foley's home was at 57 Prince street, and she was the widow of Patrick Foley, who died in Ireland in 1881. A daughter, Mrs. Henkenius, died in 1892, and one son, Jeremiah Foley, is now in poor health and is a patient at St. Roche's hosptial.

Johnson.—Funeral services of Mrs. Myrtle Johnson will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 from the residence, 95 Franklin avenue.

ABOLISH STATE TELEPHONES.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—The telephone system of the Russian cities, hitherto operated by the state, will be sold at auction November 20. It is understood the St. Petersburg municipal government will bid for the local franchise.

JEWEL THIEF HELD.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 3.—Detective Nugent, of New York, has arrived in this city for the purpose of taking Charles Mather to New York, where he is accused of stealing jewels valued at $45,000. Aplication will be made today for extradiction papers.

NATIONS RATIFY TREATY.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 3.—Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the reform bureau, reports that he has just received a letter from the department of foreign affairs of the Congo Free State giving a list of the countries that have ratified the second international treaty for the protection of the natives of Central Africa against intoxicants. The countries which had ratified up to Oct. 20, 1900, the date of the letter, are: Germany, Belgium, Spain, Congo Free State, French Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Norway and Turkey. The treaty was sent to the United States on Dec. 11, 1899, and referred to the committee of foreign affairs.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN CHINA.

London, Nov. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Ichow, dated October 28, which says heavy fighting has occurred in the mountains on the Shan-Si frontier. An Anglo-German force of 1,500 men, commanded by Colonel Van Norman, stormed Tsching-Kung pass. The Chinese occupied a strong position on the crest and stubbornly resisted. They poured a hot enfilading fire on the advance party of eight Germans, under Major Von Forester, but the British Bengal cavalry and mounted sappers, dismounting, scaled the heights, turned the enemy's flanks and relieved the Germans.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Relief for the Gentler Sex

"Mother's Friend" is a special friend during the nine trying months before childbirth. It is a simple liniment of marvelous power, and, by its relaxation of the muscles, allays all nervousness, relieves distressing headaches, cramps and nausea,
It is a blessing in a bottle, robbing confinement of all its pain.
"Mother's Friend" is sold by all responsible druggists at $1.00 per bottle. If it cannot be found, we will send it by express prepaid anywhere in the United States upon receipt of price.
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
We publish a book on "Motherhood" that every one of the gentler sex can have mailed free upon request.

"Oh, for relief!"

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

-RURODE'S.-

JACK FROST—

Is knocking at the door. Look after your . . . . . .

—Winter Wants.

The best and choicest merchandise is here in unlimited quantities. To you the vital question is, Where will your money go farthest? Where secure the best values? The lowest prices? Thousands of pleased customers will answer,

THE NEW YORK STORE.

Furs.

Our unequalled buying position enables us to offer Furs of all sorts at exceedingly low prices. We are showing Scarfs and Collars in Coney, Electric Seal, Opossum, Raccoon, Marten, Astrachan, Persian, Fox, Beaver, Otter, Mink, and Seal, made in the newest styles and in the best manner. See these specials:

Electric Seal Scarfs, with six foxtails.....$1.98 each

Imitation Black Marten Scarfs, with six large tails, ...$4.75 each

Real Black Marten Scarfs, with six large foxtails, a bargain.....$6.50 each

Electric Seal Storm Collars, with tab-trimmed with tails, ...$2.50 each

Electric Seal Collarette, with long tab-trimmed, with heads and tails.....$6.50 each

Electric Seal Capes, 30 inches long, with guaranteed lining, ...$20.00 each

Electric Seal Jackets, perfect fitting and guaranteed for two years.....$35.00 each

Blankets.

We have built up our big Blanket trade by giving the best goods for the least money. A guarantee of snug warm nights goes with every pair of our Blankets.

Full size heavy fleeced Blankets in white and grey, special price.....$2.25 a pair

Heavy all-wool Blankets, full size, white and grey, extra value.....$3.00 a pair

Very fine all-wool, full size, Blankets, in white, red and grey.....$4.00 a pair

Our special wool Blanket in white, red, grey and fancy plaids, is the best to be had for the price.....$5.00 a pair

Bed Comforts, made of the best materials and filled with clean cotton, special good things at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and up to $3.50 each.

Fine wool and down-filled Comforts, covered with silkoline, satin and silk, at right prices.

Underwear.

The largest variety at dry goods store profits, which means money-saving. Some extra values. See them.

FOR MEN.

Two cases heavy, double fleeced Shirts and Drawers, silk trimmed neck and front .....39c each

Sanitary fleeced Shirts and Drawers, silk bound neck and front, looks like a dollar garment.....50c each

FOR WOMEN.

Extra heavy cotton fleeced Vests and Pants, a trade winner.....25c each

Fine fleeced cotton Vests and Pants, unusual value..... .....50c each

Fleeced Union Suits, open across chest and down front; you seldom see them at this price.....50c a suit

We are sole agents in Fort Wayne for all the best known brands of Underwear for Men, Women and Children.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

W. C. CLEARY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has just received a full line
FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS.
Perfect fit guaranteed.
11 W. WASHINGTON ST.

CLAIRVOYANT.
MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,
Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.
Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influences, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.
Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

GET A HOME
With the money that you would otherwise pay for rent. Join the
HOME CO-OPERATIVE UNION,
of Lima, Ohio.
If interested, call on O. H. LILLEY, Allen Co. Agent, 14 Arcade Bldg. Agents wanted.

—THE—
CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits of .....
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

Ourv Way of Doing Business

Diligence is the mother of good luck and fortune gives all things to industry. Experience has taught us the truth of this proverb. We are progressive tailors. We give it our personal, constant and undivided attention. That's why we are recognized as Fort Wayne's foremost tailors, and that's why the garments made by us give such universal satisfaction. Business suits $25.00 made here at home by the best tailors.

I. Mautner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms 650
Business Office 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Forecast for Indiana—Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight, increasing southwest winds.

LOCAL LINES.

Robert Orff has returned to Paducah, Ky.

Mrs. A. E. Carroll is visiting in South Whitley.

Mrs. H. B. Rumsey is visiting friends at Chicago.

Carl Rurode is at home from Culver Military academy.

Miss Addie Fry has gone to Decatur, Ala., to spend the winter.

Mrs. A. B. Trentman is visiting her son Stephen in South Bend.

Mrs. J. C. DeLong, of Monroeville, visited friends in the city Friday.

Miss Louise Greenwell, of Huntertown, is visiting Miss Ada Moore.

Mrs. Jacob Shank has returned from an extended visit in Cincinnati.

Dr. L. P. Drayer, city bacteriologist, is in Chicago on business today.

Miss Kate Evans, of Salem, Va., is visiting the family of W. H. Hoffman.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Rowan are visiting friends in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mrs. J. B. Reuss left today for Cincinnati, O., and Covington, Ky., to visit.

Mrs. George B. Campbell, of Marion, is visiting Mrs. E. L. Beaver, of Lakeside.

Mrs. L. J. Karns and Miss Verdi, of Bluffton, were visitors in the city on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Drewett have returned from a visit with friends in Bluffton.

William Merz, the south side druggist, transacted business in Chicago, on Friday.

Lawrence Eberbach, of Washington, D. C., is visiting his uncle, Dr. J. A. Stutz.

Richard Allen has taken a position as janitor of Plymouth Congregational church.

Mrs. C. E. Kendrick is convelascent from a protracted and severe siege of typhoid fever.

Mrs. J. A. Huston, of West DeWald street, is visiting friends at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

The regular business meeting of Zion's Walther league will be held Monday evening.

J. M. McKay, of Bursley & Co., is confined to his home in Lakeside with an attack of malaria.

Thomas Davis, a student at the Indiana university, is in the city for a brief visit with friends.

Rev. Llewellyn L. Henson has returned from a business visit in New York and other eastern cities.

Mrs. Merz, of Vera Cruz, has arrived in the city, and will make her home with her son, William Merz.

Dr. C. S. Williams, coroner of Whitley county, was in the city Friday to attend the democratic demonstration.

Dr. E. J. McOscar is in Garrett, where he was called to attend a relative who was badly injured on Friday.

Ed. Zigerli and sister, Mrs. DeLorme, of Huntington, are in the city to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. G. W. Burkett entertained a party of friends at a luncheon at her home in Lakeside on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Nannie Emley, of Huntington, is in the city and will remain over Sunday the guest of Mrs. Mary L. Immel.

Mrs. E. Van Tilberg has returned from a visit with friends in Ohio. Mr. Van Tilberg will return home on Monday.

Mrs. James Arthur left Friday for Milwaukee to join her husband, and they will make their future home in that city.

Thomas Farran, of Philadelphia, is in the city the guest of his sister, Mrs. F. G. Schneider, of West Jefferson street.

Miss Anna Lee Scott, of Collinsville, O., is visiting friends in the city. Miss Scott is a sister of Mrs. J. A. P. McGaw.

Chester Gordon, 20 years old, was knocked down and beaten at the corner of Berry and Calhoun streets last night. The young man claims he was yelling for McKinley when some one struck him and he threatens proceedings.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Schneider have issued invitations to the wedding of their niece, Miss Della Farnen, and Clement A. Fox on Wednesday morning, November 14, at 9 o'clock, at the Cathedral. A reception from 8 to 12 in the evening at Mulqueen's Dancing academy will be held.

Joseph Skilling, the 13-year-old son of Joseph Skilling, of Garrett, was run over and badly injured by a train Friday. One leg was cut off near the hip, and the other will have to be amputated at the knee. It is doubtful if he can live. He is a nephew of Mrs. Mary McOscar, of this city.

Mrs. Alma Niedhammer entertained the ladies of S. W. Stirk Circle, of the G. A. R.

Mesdames Will Johnson and E. C. Smith have returned from visits in South Whitley.

George Hagist went to Napoleon, O., today to join his wife, and they will return home on Monday.

Mrs. James Eldridge, of Richmond, who has been visiting Mr and Mrs. C. A. Grimes, has returned home.

Mrs. James Caldwell, of Cleveland, O., who has been visiting her son, D. H. Caldwell, and family, has returned home.

Mrs. W. J. Vesey, assisted by Mrs. E. W. Cook, will entertain the members of the South Side Aid society on Monday afternoon.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lapp, of South Webster street—a son. Of course, Grandpa Henry Lapp is happy, his only regret being that the youngster cannot cast a vote for W. J. Bryan next Tuesday.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Comparet, of Liberty street, this morning. The little fellow brought with him a full measure of gladness to the hearts of the father and mother, who are among the most esteemed citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rowe, of No. 57 West DeWald street, were called to Bluffton yesterday by the death of Mrs. Wilmore, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Rowe. Mrs. Wilmore has often visited in Fort Wayne and her death will be a surprise to many friends.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Clerk A. M. Schmidt, of the board of works, has issued the following building permits:

Louis Oddou, dwelling on lot No. 27, Comparet's addition; cost $1,000.

August Hartman, lot No. 6, Stoppenhagen's addition; cost, $1,200.

Fred H. Breimeyer, dwelling, west half of lot No. 166; cost, $1,000.

DIED AT DAYTON.

Samuel Pritchard, formerly of this city, died on Monday at Dayton, Ohio, from pulmonary tuberculosis, at the age of 63 years, and his remains were taken to South Whitley for interment. Surviving are the widow, together with Miss Lodie Pritchard, of this city; Miss Myrtle Pritchard, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. George A. Dehm, of Havana, Ill. While a resident of Fort Wayne Mr. Pritchard was employed at the Bloomingdale mills and the Bond Cereal mills.

COUNCIL TO MEET.

Mayor Scherer this afternoon issued a call for a special meeting of the city council to be held at 7:30 this evening. The council will be asked to approve the contract of the water works trustees for the testing of the compressed air system. The special committee has decided to recommend the adoption of the system. It is doubtful if a quorum will be present as many of the council are going to Columbia City with the democratic clubs.

FELL FROM A BUGGY.

Mrs. Ruf, wife of Rev. B. Ruf, superintendent of the Reformed Orphans' home, had a very narrow escape from death Friday afternoon. Mrs. Ruf was preparing to get out of her buggy when the horse started forward, and she was thrown backward over the seat and fell to the ground, alighting on her head. She was stunned by the fall, and was badly bruised about the head, shoulders and arms. Dr. C. Martz attended the patient, who is making a good recovery.

UNCLE SAM Stamps are most valuable and never fail. 30-eod-2tw

Fine Turkey Dinner, 25c.
METROPOLITAN CAFE,
32 East Wayne St.

An Indian Prince, George Godfrey, after suffering with rheumatism, was permanently cured with Wright's Rheumatic Remedy. Guaranteed by Meyer Bros., Dreier & Bro. and W. F. Beneke.

RUGS, BEAUTIFUL RUGS.

Made from your old carpets. Our rugs are something new and are not to be compared with any other make. Carpets cleaned, remade and laid; mattresses and feathers renovated. THE ZIMMER CARPET CLEANING CO. Phone 496.
822-eod-tf

UNCLE SAM Stamps are good. 30-eod-2tw

SPIRITUALISM.

The First Spiritual Society of this city have engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sprague, of New York City, who are known as some of the best inspirational Lecturers and Test Mediums of this country. They will give lectures, followed by tests, every Sunday, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; also Wednesday evening, 7:30, in Elektron Building. Take elevator. Everybody invited. Admission, 10c.

DISTRIBUTING THE BALLOTS

INSPECTORS CALL AT CLERK'S OFFICE AND GET THEM.

Election Commissioners Have a Very Busy Day—The Latest Court News.

The election commissioners are having a busy day of it distributing ballots for the election next Tuesday. All day Clerk Belot, H. M Metzger and Wilmer Leonard, members of the commission, have been on duty in the clerk's office handing out the ballots to the election inspectors. Each inspector gets four packages and has quite a load to carry home with him. There are in the county ninety-two precincts, one-half of which are located outside of the city of Fort Wayne. With his ballots each inspector receives a number of election notices, which he is expected to post in every precinct. These notices are printed in both English and German. The law requires that the inspectors must take out ballots the Saturday preceding election, and if they are not then called for the commissioners on the Monday before the election send out commissioners to deliver to inspectors those ballots uncalled for. The commissioners expect to have to make delivery to several inspectors next Monday.

COURT NOTES.

The county commissioners today filled three vacancies in election inspectorships. They were as follows: John E. Long in the twentieth precinct; Frederick Wahrenberg in the twenty-fourth precinct, and Chris Solomon in the first precinct in Washington township.

William Hachmeyer has made application for divorce from Martha Hachmeyer, alleging cruel and inhuman treatment. The couple were married in August, this year, and separated in October. R. B. Dreibillbiss penned the complaint.

In the superior court today Judge Vesey admitted two or three men to citizenship.

The will of the late George W. Henderson has been filed for probate in the circuit court.

William Hackmeyer sues for a decree of divorce from Martha Hackmeyer. R. B. Dreibelbiss is attorney.

K. J. Bauer has filed a plat of Bauer's sub-division of plat "C," Trentman and Wagner's addition. It is north of the feeder canal and south of Fourth street.

Monday is the last day for paying taxes without penalty and County Treasurer Rohan and his force are very busy receiving money.

The rush for naturalization papers continues and little else is done by the courts these days.

OPEN SUNDAYS.

Perrey's Gallery will be open from 1 to 3 every Sunday.

UNCLE SAM Stamps are more valuable than all others, remember. 30-eod-2tw

LOST—DIAMOND STUD,

Between Harrison and Union, on West Berry. Finder will please return to this office and receive $25.00 reward. 3t2

THE BEE HIVE

TONIGHT'S TRADE.

FLANNELETTE HOUSE JACKETS,

37C EACH; REGULAR PRICE, 60C.

50 Rainyday Skirts, handsomely stitched, sold for $4.50, tomorrow's price, $2.88.

100 All-Wool Flannel Ladies' Shirt Waists, regular price, $1.25, for 83c.

50 Ladies' Covert Cloth Jackets, Velvet Collar, worth $6.50, tomorrow, $3.98.

Black and Colored Silk Waists, regular price, $5.00, for $3.98.

50 doz. Ladies' Golf Gloves, regular price, 50c, for 43c pair.

50 doz. Children's Golf Gloves, regular price, 25c, for 19c pair.

100 doz. Ladies' Stock Collars, regular price 25c, for 15c each.

500 Axminster Rugs, 27x60 size, $1.39 each; worth $2.75.

300 Smyrna Rugs, 30x60, $1.19; worth $2.00.

CURTAIN BARGAINS.

$1.00 Lace Curtains, 75c pair.
$1.25 Lace Curtains, 98c pair.
$1.50 Lace Curtains, $1.19 pair.
$2.00 Lace Curtains, $1.30 pair.
$2.50 Lace Curtains, $1.74 pair.
Bargains in every department.
THE FRANK DRY GOODS CO.

See U. S. Stamp new goods. 30-eod-2tw

Four Points Of View

Used Daily Gives Health

The Salt of Salts

Not only from four points of view, but from all points of view

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

is found to be the "salt" of salts, and, used in time, the foundation of health. If you are suffering from that all too common complaint, Dyspepsia, with its attendant ills, Constipation, Headaches, Impure Blood, etc., use Abbey's Salt daily and it will bring you health. The 25c. size is the trial size. The 50c. size will cure an ordinary case of Dyspepsia or Constipation. The $1.00 size is the economical size for regular use.

JAS. T. BURDICK, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I am free to say that I like the effect of the Salt so well that I prescribe it now altogether instead of citrate of magnesia, Seidlitz powders, etc. It is the best general saline laxative that I know of."

Sold by most druggists or sent by mail.
THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.,
9-15 Murray St., New York.
Booklet free on request.

The Foundation of Health

25c 50c & $1.00 Per Bottle

For sale by— Pellens & Polster, 94 Calhoun St.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and mind reader in the world. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office and residence, 28 Chicago street. Price, 50c. 13-tf

Rummage Sale, Arcade building, conducted by the Y. W. C. A. 1-4t

IT PAYS

To drink BURSLEY'S HIGH GRADE Coffee; is medium in price, high in quality, and freshly roasted the day you get it. Beautiful premiums shown in our window, No. 133 Calhoun street.

HOW TO VOTE

Is your own privilege, but to buy all kinds of stoves at your own price you must call on Goldstine, 23 West Main street. Republicans and democrats treated alike.

NOTICE TO B. R. R. T.

All members of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen lodge No. 136, are requested to meet at the lodge room at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, Nov. 4, to take part in the funeral of W. M. Glossop.
By Order of Committee. 2-2t

COL. SAMUEL H. CHURCH,

ASST. SECRETARY PENNA. CO., WILL ADDRESS RAILROAD MEN AND RAILROAD SHOPMEN. AT LIBRARY HALL, SATURDAY, NOV. 3D, AT 8:00 P. M.

Railroad Men's Republican Club and all other railroad and shopmen will form at the corner of Barr and Jefferson streets at 7 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of escorting Col. Church to Library Hall. 2t2

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—A good girl at 64 E. Columbia St. 3-2t

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVING ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice.
PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

DR. R. P. WHITE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3 and 4.
Hours—9 to 12; 2 to 5. At Warsaw Saturday's.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

Tuesday, Nov. 6.
ELECTION RETURNS BY SPECIAL WIRE.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN
Presents the Success of the Century,
"The Little Minister."
By J. M. Barrie.
Seat sale Saturday.
Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
No free list.

MULQUEEN DANCING ACADEMY .....
SCHMITZ BLOCK.
A new beginners' class will be formed Monday evening, November 5, at 8 p. m.

A Delicate Powder.

We call the attention of all dainty and beautiful women to our line of Delicate Powders. We guarantee not their harmlessness alone, but their positive benefit. Protect the open pores of the skin from dirt, wind and dust by the use of these aids to charm. No woman's toilet is quite complete without a dash of faintly-scented Powder over face and neck. Try
DE L'ANNAM,
and you will use no other.

Miss E. C. Rodenbeck,
124 Calhoun St., Lau Block.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.
Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.
Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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REMOVED...

To 14 W. Main St....

L. JAXTHEIMER & SON
TAILORS.

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it."

AN EXPERT CARVER....

Will find it "smooth sailing" to carve the Thanksgiving turkey when he has provided himself with a set of our superior carvers, with substantial and handsome handles of either horn, ivory or wood. The carving sets we carry are of the celebrated John R. Russell & Sons' make and are warranted to be fully up to their usual standard of excellence.

We make a specialty of Fine Cutlery in general and you need have no fear for the success of your THANKSGIVING CARVING if it be executed with a set of our finely tempered dissectors. The price to suit your purse. 90c to $10.00 per set.

BOTH 'PHONES 149
SEAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE
19 and 21 W. MAIN ST.

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS
To All Want Advertisements Placed in The Sentinel.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE,
...AND...
IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VIRGIN HOOSIERDOM.

BROWN COUNTY (IND.,) AN UNFAILING FOUNTAIN OF RICH FEATURES FOR THE WRITER.

[Chicago Tribune.]

I reckon as y' all better take next road and go no'th till yo' strike th' pike. Jes' driv' along th' pike till fin'ly yo' jes' nat'cherly come ter Neshville. Leastways yo' orter."

The old woman who imparted this bit of wisdom leaned over the top rail of the fence and pulled hard at a blackened corn cob pipe, held firmly between her teeth.

"Hit's a mighty good horse yo' got, mister," she said.

"Yep," replied the driver. "He's long keen good one sure. Reckon yo' all wouldn't swap?" asked the woman. "Nope, reckon not." "Good day, mister." "Good day." "If you ever want to swap come round." The buggy turned a sharp turn into a shady lane and the last words of the old woman with the pipe were lost on the soft air of a perfect Indian summer day down in Injianner.

Bra-own ca-ounty, Injianner, is a long way out of the world. Life flows along as smooth and languidly as the waters of the lazy brooks along the road. Noisy, smoking things that made din and dirt have as yet not invaded Bra-own ca-ounty, Injianner. There is not a line of railroad in all of Bra-own ca-ounty. Not a locomotive has ever puffed and steamed its way around the sleepy hills of Bra-own ca-ounty. Not a telegraph instrument has ever clattered the news of the world into the ears of the quiet denizens of Bra-own ca-ounty. There is not a manufactory nor has there ever been in the whole "durned ka-ounty," as Tim Ratigan would say. There is no stream in the county big enough to allow a full grown rowboat to glide along for more than a half mile at a time, so, of course, such a thing as a steamboat would be as great a rarity in Bra-own ca-ounty as a sacred white element with a pink tail. Bra-own ca-ounty, Injianner, has remained as quiet and unvexed of the things that fret the peace and quiet of the world as a township of Cathay. No railroads, no steamboats, no telegraphs, no manufactories, no street cars, no electric lights, no gas lights.

"An' we don't want the gul darned things," says the gentleman from Bra-own ca-ounty Injianner. "We don't want 'em. Not fer a hundred years."

SIGNS OF A CHANGE.

But lately Brown county, Ind., is waking up. There has been talk for years of putting in a railroad to Nashville, the county seat.

Brown county lies south of Indianapolis. Nashville may be reached by stage from Columbus, Ind., which is twenty miles east of Nashville, or the journey may be made from Bloomington, Ind., which is about the distance west of Nashville. One can also go down from Morgantown to Nashville. Morgantown is in Morgan county and only fourteen miles from Nashville, but Morgantown, Morgan county, is as hard to find without a search warrant and due process of law as is Nashville, Bra-own ca-ounty, Injianner. Morgantown is on the railroad, but it is a small branch railroad, on which there is little doing, and there is a long, long time between trains on the Morgantown railroad.

Brown county claims to be one of the most ancient counties in Indiana. Away back in 1800 David Schoonover settled on Schooner creek, and James Taggart camped down to stay on Salt creek. Other settlers came, and in 1836 Brown county was whittled out of a half dozen other county and formally proclaimed a political unit. But while the other counties and county seats around Brown county have attracted mills and manufactories and telegraphs and railroads and electricity Brown county has remained nestled snugly in its hills and frowned upon the noisy clatter of modern inventions. While James Whitcomb Riley has strung his lyre and sung of the native beauty of Hancock and places like Terre Haute and the "Little Town of Tailholt," and other poets and novelists of Indiana have described the beauties of numberless places in Indiana, no one has ever yet sung of little old Brown county. The poets, like the railroads, have passed by as did the Levite of old times," on the other side of the street."

CHANCE FOR POETS.

Yet in Brown county are hills, deep gorges, and creeks rushing headlong down the little valleys undisturbed by the shriek of locomotive whistles, and little towns where no railroad train has yet stopped while a presidential candidate stepped out the rear platform and said: "Ladies and gentlemen: This is indeed a great pleasure." Brown county not only offers great attractions to the restless railroad looking for new territory to conquer, but it also offers the most alluring inducements to they who are burdened with a harp. Persons possessed of the gift of prophecy and song would do well to travel down to Columbus, Ind., and bribe the boy that drives the mail wagon to let them ride in the back seat all the way out to Nashville, Bra-own ca-ounty, Injianner.

There they will find a virgin soil and simple faith, and a deep, brooding peace that is not found in rackety towns, and that flies forever at the approach of a railroad. But the poets must hurry. The modern inventions are lining up on the border line of Brown county, preparing for an invasion. The first to enter the disputed territory was the telephone Only last week the telephone line to Bloomington was completed, and Brown county, for the first time, was put into direct communication with the outside world. Another telephone line will soon be completed. Columbus is jealous of Bloomington. Columbus thinks that if Nashville and Brown county indulge in long-distance tete-a-tetes over the telephone it will not be many weeks before the inhabitants will be going to Bloomington to do their "trading." So the poles have already been thrown down along the road, and soon the erection of a telephone line from Columbus to Nashville will be commenced.

RAILWAYS THREATEN INVASION.

Already the railways are ploting against the whites in Brown county. One road is being planned to run from Indianapolis to Nashville. Another is to go from Bloomington to the county seat of Brown county. A trolley road is being talked of to run from Columbus to Nashville.

Some of the inhabitants of Brown county hail the coming of all these things with delight. But others see in them only portent of evil and shake their heads. "Them ole trains will come a 'hoopin' through," said one native, sagely, as he spit thoughtfully at a knothole in the side of his cabin, "an' they jess natcherally kil er lot er steers and hogs ev'ry time. I 'low as that 'lectricity 'll jest natcherally jump offen the wires ev'ry once in while and strike 'er house er a critter and make weepin' and wailin' all er round erbout these parts. That's what I ellow Maybe wrong. Don't know. Can't tell. Wait en see." And the native again spit with true aim at the knothole.

From Columbus to Nashville runs a turnpike road. A good part of it was built by private individuals, who collected toll from the persons who passed over it. Then the tollgates fell into disuse and Brown county took up the work of continuing the pike to Nashville. But the bottom of the Brown county treasury was reached in a short time and there was still a big gap left in the road Then Columbus, that has ever had an eye on the Brown county trade, came to the rescue and raised enough money to complete the pike. The pike is a smooth hard road all the year round.

OBJECTED TO THE PIKE.

The only trouble with the pike is that old-time residents along the road have moved away to quieter neighborhoods The pike brought too much traved past their doors, and they disliked the noise and excitement that came with the passing of ten or a dozen wagons and buggies past their doors every day, so they moved. So the most picturesque part of Brown county is not to be found along the pike. It must be looked for in the wandering roads that straggle away from Nashville.

The county fair that is held every year up in Sprunica, at the north end of the county, is a good place Sprunica is not pronounced the way it is spelled by the inhabitants of Brown county It is called Sproon-ikey There is nothing at Sproonikey except the fair each fall. Between times Sproonikey is quieter than a country graveyard at midnight. But each fall there comes the gladsome strains of the Nashville silver cornet band from the direction of Sproonikey, and also the sound of the red lemonade man sounding the praises of his wares. Nashville is almost in the exact center of Brown county. There is a red two-story court house at Nashvile, a log jail, and a poor house, which is the most elaborate building in the county and cost all of $2,000. Brown county folks are proud of their jail. It is an old jail, and is built of three walls, and own in Brown county they point at it as an architectural wonder. The jail has three walls. In the outer and the inner walls the twelve-inch logs are laid crosswise, in the customary manner of buildings made of logs, but the wall that is built in the middle of the other two is made of logs standing upright. The idea is that while it may be possible to cut through the outer or inermost wall, when the middle wall was cut through the logs would fall like a beartrap and catch the escaping prisoner red-handed. Unfortunately no prisoner has ever tried to escape in this manner from the Brown county jail, and so the wonderful invention of the builder of the jail has never received the attention that would otherwise have been given it. Several men have got out of the Brown county jail before they were legally released, but they did not

(Continued on Page 10.)

TRAGEDY OF CIVIL WAR

Recalling the historic incident clustering about South Carolina's executive mansion, Mrs. Thaddeus Horton writes, in the October Ladies' Home Journal, of the shocking tragedy that occurred there toward the close of the war. This was the death of the daughter of Governor Pickens immediately after her marriage to Lieutenant Le Rochelle. "On the afternoon preceding the evening of the marriage the northern army began shelling Columbia, but preparations for the wedding continued. Finally the guests were all assembled and the clergyman was proceeding with the solemn ceremony, and had just joined the right hands of the happy pair, when, suddenly, there was an awful crash, and a ball from the enemy's cannon penetrated the mansion and burst in the middle of the marriage chamber, scattering its death-dealing missiles in every direction. There were screams and a heartrending groan; mirrors crashed; the house shook; women fainted and walls rocked to and fro.

"When the first confusion was over it was discovered that in all in the crowd only one person was injured, and that was the bride herself. She lay partly on the floor and partly in her lover's arms, crushed and bleeding, pale, but very beautiful, her bridal gown drenched with warm blood, and a great cut in her breast. Laying her on a lounge, the frantic bridegroom besought her in every term of tenderness and endearment to allow the ceremony to proceed, to which she weakly gave consent, and lying like a crushed flower, no less white than the camellias of her bridal bouquet, her breath coming in short gasps, and the blood flowing from this great, angry wound, she murmured 'yes' to the clergyman, and received her husband's first kiss. A moment more and all was over.

"She was laid to rest under the magnolias, and the heartbroken bridegroom, reckless with despair, returned to his regiment."

BALLOONIST'S SENSATIONS.

This is how the famous French aeronaut Michel Corday describes the sensations of the balloonist:

"Ascent, descent, progress—it all goes on easily and imperceptibly. The registering barometer and thermometer; the pieces of cigarette paper thrown overboard and fluttering about the changing geographic picture of the surface of the earth; those are the only signs of movement. In the gondola absolute silence reigns and the higher you ascend the more eager grows the desire to mount higher and yet higher."

Another aeronaut suggests ballooning as an infallible cure for nervous diseases, a treatment, we suppose, based on homeopathic principles.

HAS AN EQUABLE CLIMATE.

An illusion in the minds of the ill-informed is that the climate of the Klondike is such as to make life unendurable. The fact is that the winter from November to March is no harder than in the northern part of New York, Minnesota or Wisconsin, and better than the blizzard stricken states further west, on account of the small snowfall. While it is true that the thermometer will go as low as 40 degrees below zero for four or five days during the winter, the weather is uniformly comfortable enough to allow outdoor mining operations during the entire winter season. The spring, summer and fall are distinct, with an ideal climate.—New York Herald.

England's revolutionary heroes are being rehabilitated. Cromwell's statue has been set up at Westminster, and now a statue of the great commonwealth admiral, Robert Blake, is to be seen at Bridgewater, his native town.

HOW COAL IS FORMED

Latter-Day Beliefs of Scientists in Conflict With the Old Theories.

Old theories as to how the coal, which has made so much trouble and concern for all interested in the Pennsylvania fields, was made is a subject upset at the meeting of the British association. This body, comprising the most eminent scientific men of Great Britain, meets annually, when the members make known their discoveries during the year. Coal was the chief topic in the geological section. While the scientists were not agreed as to all the details of the process they were unanimous upon general points that are in conflict with the theories now given in encyclopedias.

In general it was concluded that the substances going into the composition of coal were sub-aqueous deposits. Many coal seams show such marked evidences of drifted matter as to make this point certain. Much of the coal in these seams is unquestionably made up of small water-worn chips of wood or bark.

The early view of the formation of coal led to the theory that it represented forest tracts in the spots where they grew. But as disputing this—while land surfaces were found in the seams—rain pittings, suncracks, and footprints were found, not in the coal, but in the intervening strata. The erect tree trunks uncovered were most often found in sandstone devoid of coal, only the fewest specimens being rooted in the under clay and having association with the coal seams. Land shells, insect and reptilian fossils, too, are rare in the coal. The under clays did not resemble soils and frequently, too, they were above the coal instead of under the seam. Again, the persistent partings in coal beds are regarded as disproving the old theory for the reason that river systems must be ascribed to the land surfaces and these must have influenced vegetation.

According to the association's findings the beginning of a coal seam began after the outspreading of sand and gravel, as influenced by the water. Drifted plant remains followed, and then shale, as the currents became less strong. The water was left shallow, sometimes retreating, leaving the surface exposed to air. Aquatic vegetation sprang up, acting as an impediment to water movement. Then only wind-blown sediment was added, save as an occasional boulder rolled down from some overhanging height Finally the formation of the seams would be brought to an end by a sudden invasion of moving water.

Ordinarily coal, examined under the microscope, shows evidences of tissue fragments, spores, bacteria and the ground substance of coal. These suggested even the existence of a paleozoic mountain flora, such as do not exist today and of which no certain records have been preserved.

The idea that had been advanced suggesting that the excess of carbonic acid was in the coal period had forced luxuriant vegetation was not conceded as likely. The only thing that could have influenced an excess of carbonic acid gas over the three parts to 10,000 that now exist in atmosphere would have been a distinct difference in the character of sea water. It was agreed that any great organic change in this was not likely.

On this point Dr. Horace Brown, F. R. S., has made some interesting experiments in Kew Gardens, in London. Introducing unnatural quantities of carbonic acid gas into the houses of Kew he had observed the entire suppression of flowering in the plants so treated, and a sharp shortening of the internodes, or stretches of stem between which leaves and stems branch out. Altogether the doctor was of the opinion that any possible excess of carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere of the coal period could have had only negative influences upon the growth and reproduction of plant life.

The increase of this gas in the experiments had been slight, too.

Almost without exception the association members were agreed that the coal seams were formed under water. One kindred and yet diverging theory was that the coal-forming substances in the main were vegetable debris from plants growing in the shallow rims of lakes and pools. As this vegetation died the currents of the outlets of these pools gradually drew the light substances out, and as they became water-soaked in the wider basins into which the streams emptied the debris sank gently to the bottom of the whole water area.

In general, coal was regarded by the association as an unscientific term, meaning various things in various localites. So diverse are these coals and the manner of their deposits that some members were not disposed to concede that the one carboniferous age of history was responsible for all of them. The accredited "carboniferous age," it was suggested, was the simple result of coincidence which made the formation of coal more rapid than any other like periods in the life of the earth.

KNEW HIS TRICKS.

Clara—Papa, the minister is downstairs. He said he dropped in to play whist.

Witherby—How unfortunate! We are playing poker. He'll break up our game.

Clara—Shall I tell him?

Witherby—Heavens, no! The last time he cleaned us all out.—Detroit Free Press.

BUTTERMILK FOR GOUT

"Gout is the bane of existance, a very tricksey Ariel among diseases," the old doctor said in his slurring southern voice. "You never know just where it will take you—it has as may ways of showing itself as you have fingers and toes—yes, and legs, arms and muscles generally. I honestly believe it can set up a separate and individual ache is every fiber of the human frame. But even that is not the worst of it. It is so undependable. Pathological idiosynerasy counts for so much in it, the cure for one man's gout is the poison of another's.

"So of late I am returning to first principles, and treat many of my gouty patients with household remedies. Down south, where I grew up, people swear by the buttermilk cure. With good reason, too—lactic acid, the sour of buttermilk, attacks and dissolves every sort of earthy deposit in the blood vessels. Thus it keeps the veins and arteries so supple and free-running there can be no clogging up, hence no deposit of irritating calcareous matter around the joints, nor of poisonous waste in the muscles. It is the stiffening and narrowing of the blood vessels which bring on senile decay. Buttermilk, I firmly believe, postpones the period of it ten to twenty years.

"The gouty diathesis is unquestionably hereditary, but the exciting cause of actual gout is sluggish excretion. Buttermilk gently stimulates all the excretories—liver, skin and kidneys. It does even more in toning the stomach, and furnishing it the material from which to make rich, red, healthy blood. As a nutrient, buttermilk is wholly unlike sweet milk. Its food value may be less, by chemical tests, but in every other way it is very much more. If you have gout, or a gouty tendency, drink a quart of buttermilk every twenty-four hours, eat no meat, nor sweets, let alone pastries, spiced things and wine, but allow yourself all the eggs, game, fresh fruit and vegetables, especially salads, you can consume, and unless you are a very ill-conditioned person, you will shortly be amazed at your own improvement. I have seen almost hopeless crippies cured by six months of ash cake and buttermilk three times a day, the ash cake saturated with good grass butter and supplemented with roasted eggs, potatoes and nuts.

"Since ash cake is beyond the reach of city people, they must make out as best they may with graham crackers, shredded wheat and so on. Hot soda biscuit occasionally do not hurt, provided they are light and well baked, but rolls, flour muffins, bread of every sort, indeed, anything belonging to the tribe of ferments, is best let alone. As to the buttermilk, the quart is the minimum—if you have appetite and capacity for three quarts, so much the better."

EXPENSES AT BERLIN.

The average cost of living of the American girl student is from $50 to $75 a month, says Edward A. Steiner in Woman's Home Companion. To keep her expenditures within the latter sum, of course, necessitaes the exercise of rather strict economy. If this money be spent judiciously, however, she may have a taste of all the comforts of life and even of some of the luxuries. The lessons from the masters cost from $5 to $10 each, and the girl who brings sufficient training from home will profit much from her weekly audience with a great teacher. Rooms in the fashionable quarter of Berlin are expensive, although after the third story is passed there is a decrease in price the nearer one gets to heaven. The style of living is much more simple than in America and the plainest meal is generally well cooked and nourishing.

ELECTION SURPRISES.

HISTORY OF FORMER CAMPAIGNS SHOWS THAT MANY CALCULATIONS HAVE BEEN SET ASIDE.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

One party or the other has a surprise in store for it in the approaching election, for each appears to be confident of sweeping the country. In fact, the result in presidential canvasses is usually a surprise to the losing side. Sometimes both parties see the way the election is to go long before the election takes place, but this is so seldom that it is hardly worth taking into account. For example, nobody at all was in doubt in 1788 and 1792 that Washington would be chosen president. Washington was so easily "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen" that nobody else was seriously mentioned in connection with the presidency in the election in which he consented to be a candidate. The pre-eminence which made him the commander-in-chief of the American armies in the war of independence was increased by the successful result of that war, which, according to a British historian, would have been ten times lost to the Americans were it not for the skill, patience and fortitude of Washington and the confidence which he inspired in the hearts of all patriotic Americans.

When the convention met in Philadelphia in 1787 which framed the federal constitution, Washington being one of the seven delegates from Virginia, he was singled out, by the unanimous choice of the delegates of all the states represented, to be that body's presiding officer. The only man in the United States who had a reputation which was calculated to make him a rival of Washington in any sense was Benjamin Franklin, who was one of Pennsylvania's representatives at the constitutional convention, and Franklin, through Robert Morris, another of the Keystone state's delegates, proposed Washington for president of the convention on the opening day of the meetings of that body, Franklin being absent at the moment through ill health. There was not the slightest surprise, therefore, when Washington was chosen by a unanimous vote of the electoral college in 1789 and 1792 to preside over the nation whose freedom he had done more than any other person to win, and who had been at the head of the convention which had provided it with the charter under which, with a few additional provisions, it has liver ever since.

There was a very serious contest for the presidency, however, in 1796, on Washington's refusal to accept a third term. The principal candidates in that year were John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, though Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, and Aaron Burr, of New York, received many votes, the person receiving the highest number of votes in the electoral college at that time, if a majority of all, being made president and the second man vice-president. Jefferson, indeed, wrote to Adams that he, Jefferson, believed Adams was elected. This was just after the voting had taken place in nearly all the states and while the country was in profound doubt as to the result. Fisher Ames, one of the federalist leaders of Massachusetts, who was a supporter of Adams, also seems to have foreseen the result. He declared that Adams would be president and Jfferson vice president and said that there would be trouble for the administration, which would injure Adams in the contest in 1800, but that Jefferson would be able to utilize all the elements of hostility to Adams and would beat Adams in the contest in that year.

Jefferson's and Ames' predictions in 1796 were notable for their accuracy, for Adams' vote in that year was 71 and Jefferson's 68. The transfer of two electoral votes from Adams to Jefferson would have made Jefferson president. Adams got one electoral vote each from the states—Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina—which were largely in favor of Jefferson, as shown by the circumstance that Jefferson got all the rest of their votes. At that time the intention of the framers of the constitution, that the electors were to use their own judgment in choosing presidents, was observed. If the later conception, that the elector was merely the agent of the voters, and that he was selected to carry out their will, as dictated at the ballot box, had prevailed in 1796, Jefferson and not Adams would have been made president in that year.

The margin between the leading aspirants of the two parties was broader in 1800 than it was in 1796, and the result, in a large degree, was determined by the canvass in New York in the spring of that year, in which that state, which was carried by Adams in 1796, went to the democrats, foreshadowing a drift to Jefferson. Jefferson and the other prominent democratic aspirant, Burr, were tied in the electoral college and this sent the contest to the house of representatives, which, after a long and exciting fight, made Jefferson president, thus carrying out the intention of his party, for the mass of the democrats undoubtedly wanted Jefferson for the higher office and Burr for the lower. The tie, however, and the danger, as shown from the federalist intrigues with Burr, that the wrong man might be made president under the original plan of voting in the electoral college, secured the adoption of the twelfth amendment to the constitution in 1804, just in advance of the election of that year, by which each of the electors is required, in casting his two votes, to state which is for president and which for vice president.

No presidential contest, after 1800 until 1824, was exciting enough to disturb the country in any degree except that of 1812, in which DeWitt Clinton was the candidate of one element of the democrats against Madison, who was seeking re-election, and Clinton was supported by the federalists. At that time the federalists were able to make a spurt for the first and last time after their overthrow in Adams' defeat in 1800. Clinton carried all the New England states except Vermont, and also got the electorial votes of New York (his own state) and Delaware, and five of Maryland's eleven. He expected to carry Pennsylvania, and if he had done that he would have been elected, for his aggregate vote was 89, as against 128 for Madison. The federalists never were a serious factor in presidential canvasses afterwatd, and Monroe in his second election, in 1820, had no opposition, receiving all the votes of the electoral college except one.

Scarcely any presidential contest in American history, however, was more uncertain and exciting than was that of 1824. Half a dozen men were in the presidential race, including Clinton and Calhoun, early in the canvass, but both withdrew before the voting took place, Calhoun letting it be known that he sought the second office instead of the first. This left four candidates in the field—John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Clay and William H. Crawford—and each called himself a republican, which was the name of Jefferson's party at the outset, although it adopted the name democratic soon after 1824 and was sometimes called by that name before that date. The choice of president was not made by the electoral college in 1824 on account of the absence of a majority for any of the four candidates, and the house of representatives was called upon to settle it, as in 1800, which it did by making Adams president. Calhoun had a majority of the electoral college for vice president.

In the next four presidential contests the winning party got a heavy majority in the electoral college, yet the result, except in the last one of them, that of 1840, was in doubt to the end. Jackson, who was beaten in the election of 1824 by Adams, defeated Adams in 1828, after an active and exciting canvass. Jackson beat Clay by a much broader margin in 1832, though Clay and the national republicans, who were his principal supporters, believed to the end of the contest that Clay would carry the country. In 1836 Van Buren, who had the ardent support of Jackson, was elected after a rather one-sided fight. The whig party, only two years old at that time, did not unite on a candidate, but the whigs cast their votes for Webster in New England, for Mangum in part of the south, for Harrison in the west, and for Hugh L. White in another part of the south. By working up all the elements of opposition to the democrats in this way the whigs expected to throw the election into the house of representatives and then trust to chance to give them the presidency. They failed, and Van Buren easily carried the country.

The campaign of 1840 was one of the most extraordinary presidential contests in the history of the country. Shortly before that canvass the Democratic Register, a well known, able and influential periodical of that day, predicted that the

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

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WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE,
...AND...
IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FINISHING TOUCH.

PUT ON CHICAGO CAMPAIGN BY MR. BRYAN.

GOES TO LINCOLN TONIGHT

MAKES AN ADDRESS TO THE IROQUOIS CLUB.

WHAT HE WILL DO IF ELECTED

THE CANDIDATE THINKS HE WILL TUESDAY.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—William J. Bryan began at noon his closing speeches in his campaign as democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Late tonight Mr. Bryan will leave this city for his home in Lincoln, Neb.

A dozen speeches yesterday kept Mr. Bryan up until 1 a. m. He was up early, however, and received many callers. At noon he attended a luncheon given by the Iroquois club.

After a brief speech carriages conveyed the party to the Stock Yards, where the second speech on the day's program was made.

Six more speeches will bring the campaign to a close—the last being scheduled for 7:30 p. m. at South Chicago.

Mr. Bryan will immediately return to the city, where, from a reviewing stand in Jackson boulevard, at the corner of Plymouth Place, accompanied by Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Samuel Alschuler, democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, and others, he will review a democratic parade of large proportions.

In his speech at the Iroquois club Mr. Bryan said in part:

"I have had imposed upon me in this campaign a great duty and I have performed it to the extent of my ability and to the extent of my strength. My responsibility ceases, as far as this campaign is concerned, on next Tuesday. If I have any further responsibility it will be the fault of the people. It will be for them to say whether I shall remain a private citizen or become a public servant.

"I am glad in this city that we have the support of many who were against us before. I do not criticise them harshly and I believe that the majority of them left because they conscientiously believed that the country was in danger. I do not agree with them in that—I did not believe the people or the country would be in danger because of my election, and I make the statement to you now that if I had been elected we would not now be confronted by the crisis that is before us. I believe that those who voted against me were at least in nearly all cases men who voted against me because they thought that they were doing their duty to this country. When I heard, the night of the election, that an old gray-haired man fell upon his knees and thanked God that the country had been saved, I knew that he was expressing the sentiments of his heart.

"But many who thanked God that I was defeated then, are now praying that I shall not be defeated again. It does not mean that they have changed their sentiments since then. It does not necessarily mean that they have changed in their opinions upon the questions which were paramount then, but it does mean that four years of republican rule have brought us face to face with a greater question than any that has ever been before this country. I believe the issue today is even greater than was the issue of 1896, for then the question was whether we should have one republic or two republics; but now the issue in this campaign is, whether we shall have one republic.

"Our appeal has been to the conscience and the judgment of the American people. I am glad that this is the only kind of an appeal that we could make. If it is my destiny to be the president of the United States I do not want to feel that I am president because somebody was brought to vote for me or compelled to do it against his will. I believe with those who believe in the principle that we stand for, that, if I am elected, there is great work before me; and if I am called upon to perform that work I want to feel that I have behind me the hearts of the American people as well as their votes, and if I have their hearts behind me and if I am elected as I must be elected if elected at all, because they want me elected, my own purpose in life will be to not disappoint the honest men who voted for me.

"I cannot hope that my administration, if elected, will be free from mistakes, for I contend that perfection is not to be found in this world and that all we can do is to approach it as nearly as we can with the light before us and with a sincere purpose to do what is right. I cannot hope not to make mistakes, but I promise you that if I am elected there will be four years in this country when no citizen here or abroad will have any doubt that the delcaration of independence is the law of this land.

BRYAN PREDICTS VICTORY.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Col. W. J. Bryan, democratic presidential candidate, last night gave out the following statement in the form of an interview:

"The republican campaign has been a failure. The full dinner pail argument has been repudiated by the workingmen, and the republicans are compelled to confess that a large proportion of the labor vote will be cast for the democratic ticket. Besides believing with the democrats in the general doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, the laboring men are against the trusts, the large army and the colonial policy. The laboring men are also drawn to the democratic party by the fact that our party is opposed to government by injunction, to the blacklist and to Chinese immigration, in favor of arbitration and of a cabinet officer elected to represent the wage earners.

"I believe that the election will show that we have gained among the farmers as well as in the cities.

"The small business men and the professional men are also feeling the effect of the industrial despotism which has grown up with this administration."

AN OHIO BANK DYNAMITED

ROBBERS GET RICH HAUL AT JACKSON CENTER.

Bandits Get $6,000 and Wreck the Bank Building—Make Their Escape on a Handcar.

Bellefontaine, Ohio, Nov. 3.—A band of masked men dynamited the safe of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank, at Jackson Center, early today. It is stated that they secured nearly $6,000. The bank building was wrecked and timbers were blown through the windows of the buildings opposite.

Citizens aroused by the explosion poured into the streets, but were driven to cover by the robbers, who secured a handcar and escaped on the Ohio Southern railway without firing a shot.

It is believed the band is the same that recently robbed the banks at Roundhead and East Liberty.

SPAIN EXPECTS TROUBLE.

Bourg-Madame, Eastern Pyrenees, France, Nov. 3.—Spanish officers and soldiers on vacations have been ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately. The Carbineers in the vicinity of the French border have been ordered to retreat upon Puycerda at the first warning. A column of infantry and detachments of cavalry have been ordered to Puycerda and Sao de Uregel.

UMBRIA DID NOT STOP.

Queenstown, Nov. 3.—A steamer was reported passing Brow Head at 6:50 this morning, which was presumed to be the Cunard liner Umbria, from New York, October 27, for Liverpool, via this port. The tender proceeded to intercept her, but as nothing was seen of the steamer owing to the dense fog, it is believed she proceeded direct to Liverpool without making her usual stop.

PROSPECTORS RETURN.

Seattle, Nov. 3.—Seventy passengers have arrived here from Lynn Canal on the steamer Aberdeen. Those from the Klondike left Dawson October 13. They report that the last steamer of the season left Dawson the following day and the Yukon is probably frozen over now in many places.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRY.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of 350 men charged with having registered fraudulently in the down town wards of the 12th congressional district by the republican chairman of that district.

RECORDS BROKEN.

LAST NIGHT'S RALLY WAS THE GREATEST YET.

HONOR FOR MR. STEVENSON

FOUR THOUSAND MEN WERE IN THE PARADE.

ENTHUSIASM WAS INTENSE

ENORMOUS CROWDS HEARD THE SPEAKERS.

The democrats of Allen county last evening broke all records when they marched through the streets nearly four thousand strong and shouted and cheered for Bryan, Stevenson and Robinson. It is not disputed that the parade given in honor of Adlai E. Stevenson was the largest seen in Fort Wayne since 1884 and many contend that the big parades on the memorable Blaine night were not so large as the one last evening. Be that as it may every marcher in the Stevenson parade lived in Allen county, while in that other parade sixteen years ago there were hundreds of people from Toledo and Defiance in Ohio and from a dozen Indiana towns outside of old Allen county. Last night there were no visiting delegations. Allen county people poured out a tribute to democracy which betokens the overwhelming majority that is almost certain to be given the democratic candidates in this grand old county next Tuesday. It had been expected there would be a big parade, but when it was known that Huntington, Columbia City, Decatur, Auburn and other cities would not send delegates the local leaders expected that the parade would not equal that on Cockran night. But they were mistaken.

As early as 6 o'clock marchers began to congregate on the streets near the city hall and in an hour clubs began to pour into the squares in the vicinity. By 7:30 masses of marchers packed Barr, Berry, Wayne and Washington for squares away and it was almost impossible for Chief Marshal Meyer and his assistants to get the proper formation and begin the parade. Finally a few minutes before 8 o'clock the head of the great column began to move west on Columbia street from Barr. Chief Marshal Meyer and H. C. Berghoff and Dr. M. Harrod were in front and then came the City band at the head of the biggest railroad club Fort Wayne ever saw. The railroad boys marched four and six abreast and were given a welcome by the spectators that lined the streets that must have done their hearts good. The club members themselves were wildly enthusiastic and the air rang with their cheers for an hour as they marched through the streets of the city. A unique feature of the parade which the railway club had prepared was an immense transparency carried by three young Americans. On each side of the transparency were the words: "We are the boys who captured San Juan hill, but Teddy takes the credit." Alongside the parade marched ten or a dozen young men with blackened faces and hands and behind them came "Teddy", on a hobby horse. Tommy O'Connell acted the part of "Teddy," and it wasn't necessary to explain, as he was togged out so that everybody who had seen pictures of Roosevelt could easily see the likeness. His hobby horse was a big stick with an imitation horse's head. Tommy had to keep his legs moving, but he apparently enjoyed the caricature as much as the crowd. There were about 400 railroad men in the line. At the head of the colored brigade marched four young men dressed in representation of Opper's cartoons of "Papa," "Nursie," "Willie" and "Teddy." The Jefferson club presented a pretty appearance as they marched in solid phalanx four abreast with red fire and torches burning all about them. There were more than 200 in line. On a wagon had been constructed a small dome and within it clanged a bell representative of "Liberty bell" of a century ago. The Bass foundry turned out 100 men and there were fifty from the Fort Wayne Iron works. Besides there were in line clubs from all the wards, the Fifth ward turning out nearly 300 and the Eighth and Ninth almost as many. The Ninth and Tenth ward marching clubs were out in force and there were hundreds in line from the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Seventh wards. There was a big turnout from the Kerr Murray shops and then came the delegations from the country, the Hongland club being in uniform one hundred strong. New Haven and Adams township had out big delegations and there were marchers from Lafayette, Jefferson, Perry, Pleasant and almost every other township in the county. Girls and women rode in wagons and there were also two or three wagons packed with men. On horseback there were between 300 and 400 men and for squares only horses and their riders could be seen. As these riders, dressed only in citizens' clothes, rode along the streets there were huzzas from the thousands of spectators which must have rung in the riders' ears for a long time after it was all over.

Instead of spreading out the marchers marched in close order and it required more time to pass certain places than it did others. The lowest estimate of time was forty-five minutes, while others who timed the parade said it required one hour and ten minutes to pass a given point. Two policemen at the corner of Main and Calhoun streets caught the time at one hour and two minutes and this is probably the average time it required for the parade to pass any point. Instead of spreading out, however, all the clubs marched within three or four feet of each other and the marshals permitted this, as it would have required nearly two hours to have passed a point had the men marched as they usually do, six or eight feet part.

Three or four persons who counted said that there were in line more than 2,800 people, not counting the women and boys and the men riding on wagons. Several counts were 3,200, not including the women and boys and as hundreds dropped out to see the parade it is a lowestimate to say that not less than 3,500 people were in the parade. An attempt to counter march on Wayne street was a failure and did much to disorganize the parade, which otherwise had been a big success. The outcome of the big demonstration is that all democrats have a wide smile on their countenances today and as they pass each other "they wink the other eye." The big turnout means something and that something will be known only when the ballots are counted next Tuesday night.

THE RINK MEETING.

Hon. Joseph W. Bailey began an address at the Princess rink before the parade had finished and there were present to hear him about 2,000 people. Hon. James M. Barrett presided and introduced Mr. Bailey, who talked for an hour on trusts and then entered into a constitutional argument against the republican policy of imperialism. It wasn't long after he began that the head of the immense parade arrived and Mr. Stevenson was escorted into the rink by Hon. James M. Robinson, Judge Edward O'Rourke and Mayor Henry P. Scherer. The ex-vice president was given a whirlwind reception, the immense crowd which had packed the auditorium to the doors in less than two minutes almost tearing off the roof with their tremendous shouts. Mr. Stevenson bowed his acknowledgments, and when the cheering had subsidede Mr. Bailey proceeded with his address. He said:

"The time for argument is over. If the people of the United States are like the people of Fort Wayne I am ready to open the polls tomorrow. But still there may be some unrepentant sinner who can be called back in the eleventh hour to the Lord and to the democratic party."

He said the questions confronting the country now are as momentous as those of 1861. Then it was a question of whether we should have on this continent two republics; now its is a question of whether we shall have one republic based upon a people's free will or an empire based on force of arms. No one believes that the country requires that in a time of profound peace the standing army should be multiplied by four. The people have not lost faith in the volunteer soldier, who has been our pride and our defense from the day of Lexington to the day of Santiago. There is no necessity of a great increase in the navy. "Build merchantmen, not men-of-war," he said, and the crowd cheered wildly. The large navy is wanted, he said, solely to permit us to wage war upon weaker people. "Who among you would sanction such wars?" he asked. "Not one anywhere, unless one of those deformed, unhappy creatures who love fighting for fighting's sake. I know of but one such man in America and the republicans have nominated him for vice president. No danger threatens us from without. We have peace at home. Why, then, make our wage-earners, the producers of wealth, support soldiers and sailors who are not producers? Why insult the memory of

(Continued on Second Page.)

MARCH ALL DAY.

BIG REPUBLICAN PARADE IN NEW YORK.

OVER 100,000 WERE IN LINE

BUSINESS HOUSES TURNED OUT IN FORCE.

ROOSEVELT REVIEWS PARADE

DEMOCRATIC MOTTOES ALONG LINE OF MARCH.

New York, Nov. 3.—In spite of a cold, drizzling rain, and muddy streets through the four and one-half miles of the line of march, the parade today arranged by the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money association and reviewed by Governor Theodore Roosevelt, the republican candidate for vice president, was a remarkable demonstration. The march was begun shortly before 10 o'clock, when Mr. Roosevelt, surrounded by a large escort, started up Broadway in an open barouche. In every block he was cheered by crowds that lined both sides of the street, and time after time he was compelled to rise in his carriage to respond to the salutes of those who lined the route of march.

At Madison Square, where he took his place in the reviewing stand, he was giving an enthusiastic reception, although those present were somewhat fewer in numbers than had been expected, owing, doubtless, to the bad weather.

The first series of clubs to pass the stand were those organized in the dry goods trade, and they were followed quickly by representatives of every other line of trade in the city. Although it was estimated that 10,000 to 12,000 men passed the stand each hour, many of the clubs had not even had a chance to form in line up to 3 p. m., and it was thought at that time that it would be well after dark before all could reach Madison Square.

A feature of the parade that attracted much attention and cheering along the route was the advance guard of the Coal Trade Sound Money club. This was composed of a hundred men with lighted lamps in their caps, faces begrimmed and carrying miners' picks over their shoulders.

At 3 o'clock it was estimated that fully 50,000 had reached the reviewing stand line after line cheered Governor Roosevelt and he was kept standing constantly bareheaded in the rain acknowledging the salutes of the marchers.

The marchers paid no attention whatever to the various democratic banners and mattta-bearing streamers along the route. They passed under them without seeming to notice them.

Governor Roosevelt, the reviewer of the parade, arrived in New York at 8 o'clock on an Erie railroad ferry boat. He went immediately to the Lawyers' club, where he breakfasted.

The streets along the line of march were beautifully decorated. The down town section of Broadway was a blaze of color from the enormous number of flags displayed.

In some of the sky-scrapers each window displayed the stars and stripes, and in each block from the battery to Fourteenth street there was a large flag bearing the names of McKinley and Roosevelt.

At different points along the line of march were wooden poles about twenty-five or thirty feet in height, erected by the democrats, on which there were such sentences as the following:

"The trusts can make you march, but they cannot make you vote against Bryan."

"This is a trust parade and not a republican parade."

On some of these poles were portraits of Bryan and Stevenson. Each of these poles was guarded by a policeman.

After breakfasting Governor Roosevelt went to the Produce exchange, where he was given a reception. He was met there by General McCook, the grand marshal of the parade, and his staff, and at the close of the reception the line started up Broadway only a few minutes behind scheduled time.

The route was up Broadway to Waverly Place, to Fifth avenue, to Fortieth street. The reviewing stand was at Madison Square.

The formation of the parade consisted of single platoons of sixteen files front, including right and left guides, and each platoon was commanded by a captain.

The first business organization in the line was the wholesale dry goods republicans, which marched in sixteen sections. They were followed by representatives of the clothiers, merchant tailors, retail dry goods men, the haberdashers, milliners, hatters, florists, builders, the paper trade, the coal trade, lumber men, the furniture trade, the hide and leather trade, the shoe trade, the cotton and coffee exchanges, the tobacco trade, the bankers' and brokers' republican and sound money clubs, and in fact representatives of practically ever branch of business in the city.

Included in the marchers was a large division from Brooklyn.

The honor of having the largest number of men in line was claimed by the wholesale dry goods trade, their marshal estimating that they numbered 35,000 men.

When Governor Roosevelt arrived at the Battery there was prolonged cheering. He was accompanied by First Vice President Charles F. Homer, Second Vice President Frank Brainard and Secretary E. A. Drake, of the committee which had arranged today's demonstration.

The governor seemed to be in excellent spirits and bowed repeatedly in acknowledgement of the applause.

Inside the Produce exchange, while Mr. Roosevelt was shaking hands with the brokers, there were repeated calls for a speech, to which he responded as follows:

"Gentlemen: I shall not attempt to make a speech. I shall merely say how glad I am to see you. In this contest we appeal to all good citizens and not to party lines. That is our idea throughout."

After about fifteen minutes of delay the head of the line started, with the candidate for the vice presidency in open barouche.

It was suggested to him that it would be advisable to raise the hood of the barouche, but the governor declined to shield himself from the rain, saying that he could stand it as well and better than the thousands who were to march in the parade.

As the barouche started off, surrounded by an escort and led by mounted police, the governor stood up to acknowledge the applause of the crowd.

"It seems to take something worse than an ordinary rainstorm to dampen a sound money crowd," he said as the procession started away from the exchange at 9:35, just twenty-five minutes behind the schedule time.

The number of patrolmen guarding the line of march for today's parade was 2,538. Of this number 515 were around the reviewing stand. These men will be in command of six inspectors and all the deputy chiefs were along the line of march.

The immense crowds which were expected to gather in and around the reviewing stand, in Madison Square, early in the morning had not appeared at 9:30 o'clock. The drizzling rain which had fallen for hours had soaked the seats in the stand and gave the decorations a bedraggled appearance. The committee in charge of the arrangements, hopeful of fine weather, had made no preparations for adverse conditions, and in consequence there was no means at hand of erecting a sheltering canopy over the seats.

Platoons of police, in charge of captains and inspectors, were early on the scene. The first persons to take seats in the reviewing stands were women.

Half a dozen well dressed women braved east wind and arrived shortly before 9 o'clock and took seats under the shelter of a tree around which the stand was constructed.

Within less than a block of the spot where the governor was to take his place as reviewing officer was stretched one of the many stripes of muslin put up by Tammany hall and bearing the words:

"They may make me parade but they can't make me vote against Bryan."

This was stretched across Fifth avenue at Twenty-sixth street, and like all the others, was guarded by a policeman instructed to keep any one from damaging it or tearing it down.

At 10:45 the sounds of music were heard at the reviewing stand and several blocks down Fifth avenue the head of the column was visible.

At that time the big stand, designed to hold 5,000 persons, contained less than a third of that number. The rain continued to fall in a fine cold drizzle.

In the space reserved for the governor were Benjamin B. Odell, Senator Scott, of West Virginia; Franklin Murphy, Gen. John H. Brooke, Oscar S. Strauss, Charles S. Fairfield, John D. Crimmins, Charles A. Scherer, John A. McAull, John Francis V. Greene and others.

A big banner was stretched in front of the stand from A street across to Twenty-eighth and Fifth avenue, bearing President McKin-

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

SHOOTING AT ZULU

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT IN JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

BROTHER SHOOTS BROTHER

POINTED A GUN IN PLAY AND IT WAS DISCHARGED.

VICTIM'S NAME IS BONJOUR

NO DETAILS ARE KNOWN—CORONER BARNETT CALLED.

At noon today Coroner Barnett was called to the vicinity of Zulu, this county, to investigate a distressing shooting which occurred in Jackson township, two miles east of that village this morning.

Only meagre particulars of the affair have reached the city, but it is stated a man named Bonjour accidentally fired the shot which killed his brother. It appears that the brothers were holding a conversation and examining a gun which was not believed to be loaded. One of them playfully pointed the weapon at his brother and in some manner the load was discharged, wounding the victim so badly that his death ensued a short time after.

SHOPMEN ARE SUSPENDED

SIXTEEN PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYES LAID OFF.

Remained From Work Without Leave to Attend Stevenson Rally—Both Sides of Story.

There has been considerable gossip in political circles today over the suspension from work for one week of sixteen employes of the Pennsylvania railroad shops, who laid off from labor yesterday afternoon to take part in the democratic rally.

There are two sides to the story. One of the shopmen who talked to a Sentinel reporter said the men had asked to be permitted to absent themselves from work yesterday afternoon and were refused permission. They then remained away from work after dinner. When they reported for work this morning they were penalized for being absent by suspension for one week.

The shopmen who gave The Sentinel the information said the men felt that inasmuch as there had been suspension of work Hanna day they thought they were entitled to as much consideration on Stevenson day.

Supt. J. H. McKim and Master Mechanic B. Fitzpatrick were interviewed by a Sentinel reporter and their statements were practically as follows: Sixteen men were suspended this morning for breaking the shop rules. The works are very busy and the men are required to work thirteen hours per day. Yesterday noon eight men were allowed to go; one went at 3 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock it was announced that all who wished to do so could knock off work. Eight availed themselves of this opportunity. The sixteen men who were suspended did not return to the shop after the noon hour, neither did they give any reasons for staying away.

Mr. Fitzpatrick explained that the shutdown last Wednesday, Hanna day, was not because of the political meeting, but because the appropriation for shop expenses was exhausted and there was no money to pay for work performed that afternoon. The Pennsylvania makes appropriations for shop expenses for each month and the local officials arrange to come within the limit. Wednesday was the last day of October.

Superintendent McKim said he knew nothing of the infraction of the shop rules nor of the suspension of the men until after the disciplinary measures had been taken this morning.

RIVER VESSEL SINKS.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 3.—The steamer Hill City, plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, struck an obstruction in Tennessee chute, just below this city, early today. The vessel immediately sank to the lower deck. Thirty passengers and a crew of forty were taken safely ashore in yawls, but the cargo will probably be ruined.

FURS and Tailor Made Garments

representing all that is novel and stylish, and combining excellence of workmanship and perfect fit will always be found at

MATTHEWS

44 Jackson Boulevard,
(Between State and Wabash)
Chicago.

When in Chicago intent upon such purchases we invite an inspection of our offerings assuring you it will be to your advantage.
Fur remodelling and repairing at moderate prices.

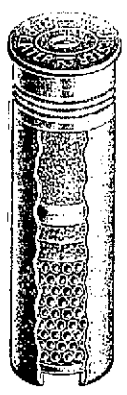
COME IN AND HEAR
The Edison Phonograph
All the Latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental.
Packard Music House,
120 CALHOUN STREET.

A FINE NEW LINE OF
Books, Stationary, Purses and Artist Materials at.....
W. C. BAADE,
116 CALHOUN STREET.

J. C. Peltier,
Undertaker and Embalmer,
17 W. WAYNE ST.

$10, $20, $50, $100
or any amount you may wish on your furniture, piano, horses and wagons, carriage or other like security on easy payments. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both. Money and Goods. Persons momentarily embarrassed who desire above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. You get the full amount of the loan.
No charges taken out in advance. Loans also made to salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information on calling at our office.
Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money. It pays to borrow of Us.
Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

WINCHESTER



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Loaded Shells.

LOADED SHELLS.
We have just received a full line and can supply all kinds of loads in loaded shells.

Call and see us before buying a SHOT GUN for fall shooting.

Glass, Paints & Oils.

H. Pfeiffer & Son,
No. 9 E. Columbia St.
'PHONE 484.....

DR. S. H. HAVICE,
Practice Limited to
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Office hours:—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
26 W. Wayne St. Telephone 252.

RECORDS BROKEN.

(Continued from First Page.)

the volunteers of the civil war, the most wonderful soldiers the world has ever known, by telling them their sons cannot be depended upon. Why, my friends, if danger threatened this country tomorrow ten million freemen would flock to the old banner and defend it with their lives." (Tremendous cheering.) Mr. Bailey said a large navy distributed all over the world would be continually involving us in disputes that would keep us constantly on the verge of war with some power, and war is not America's mission. War does not build up commerce; it destroys it. No nation profits by colonization. A few men in such a nation always do profit, but the masses pay for it without reaping any compensating advantage. The speaker poured out the weight of his famous sarcasm on President McKinley's vacillation. As republican cry, he said, is "McKinley was right," and he said President McKinley couldn't help being right, for he has been on both sides of every question, and consequently must have been right at some time or other. He recounted the president's somersaults on all the issues now before the nation and told of the utter servility of the president and the republican leaders to Mark Hanna. Hanna, he said, had taken Senator Beveridge by the coat lapel and compelled him to modify his speech denouncing the Porto Rico tariff. He took up the republican arguments for retaining the Philippines and demolished them one by one. When all logic has deserted the republican, when he is driven helpless and without reasons for his faith, he then blasphemes the name of the most high God by saying that He commanded us to take and keep the Philippines. God never commanded anyone to do wrong, and none but an infidel ever says He did, said Mr. Bailey. Stealing islands is like stealing money; it is dishonest, and it never pays to be dishonest, so the republican cry that "it will pay" is no defense of the Philippine policy. "It may pay a man to steal for awhile, but the devil will burn him for all eternity for it. It may pay a nation to be dishonest for awhile, but that nation will finally have a hell on earth. No nation can grow great or powerful by doing wrong.

"We are today waging a war of conquest in the Philippines for a country, the whole of which could be set in the panhandle of Texas. And what of the soil and climate of that country? It is made up of a soil so poor as to render cultivation impossible and utterly unprofitable, while the climate is so hot that men cannot work in it. It is a country less in size than the panhandle of Texas; inhabited by a people the lowest in intelligence of any people on earth, unless it be the bushmen of Africa. It would not pay the twenty million dollars which it cost the United States to secure it in twenty years—twenty million dollars that we gave Spain for nothing, because Spain had no right to sell the islands. We only gave to Spain twenty million dollars for an option on the fight, and we got the fight. My fellow citizens, I will go further than this and still be safe. We can take every dollar which the islands will produce, both in exports and imports, add them all together, and they will not make enough to pay the expenses of maintaining the standing army which will be necessary to keep peace there. What would you think of a merchant that would hire a lot of clerks whose combined salaries would exceed the gross amount of his income from the business? Why, he would soon go to the bankruptcy court. Yet that would be no more foolish than the policy the United States is pursuing in taking possession of the Philippines.

"The republicans tell us that we will establish a commerce with the people of the Philippines. My friends, before you undertake to establish commercial relations with those people you had better enquire what kind of a people it is you are about to deal with. When you attempt to build up commerce with those people, you must remember that the wages for which they work gives them practically no purchasing power. The people with whom we wish to build up commerce must be a people of wealth, and the Filipinos are not that kind of a people. What kind of competition would our people have against a people who are content with five cents' profit on each days' work?

"But there is another phase to this question, and it is a most dangerous one. It is a greater danger than the loss in dollars and cents. Now, you do not think you can sell them goods until they can get something with which to buy, and that something they must get by selling theirs. And when you have wakened them up and inspired in them their hopes, you set up a great competing force against the labor forces of the United States.

"I am sometimes accused of looking at the heavens with a copy of the constitution under my arm. My friends, I do not need to carry the constitution under my arm, for I carry its sacred precepts engraved upon my heart. I confess I sometimes dream about the glory of my country, rendered great and glorious by the precepts of those who founded it; if I saw 13,000,000 people sleeping, I would wake them up, but I would not do it by the point of the sword; and if to wake them would be to make of them competitors of American labor, then I would let them sleep until Gabriel's horn would announce that time shall be no more."

He referred to the Chinese exclusion law, which he expressed a pride in helping to enact, and spoke of the danger of its being abrogated. "You may not thing that the man lives who is in favor of cheap labor; I did not think so until I heard a man declare in the house, that what this country needs cheap labor. (A voice: "That was Mark Hanna.") "No, Hanna never defiled the lower house with his presence." "And when he said it, a man who is today supporting McKinley applauded him."

"My friends, the hour is growing late, and I must close." (Cries of "go on, go on!") "Well, I would be glad to make a night of it with you, and wake up in the morning, if with an aching head, yet with a clean heart. But I must not conclude before I say a word in behalf of a faithful public servant who has served with me four years in the house of representatives, and who, I am proud to own as my personal and warm friend. I know his habits, his fidelity and his capacity, and I stand here tonight to say that in all the history of the congress of the United States, a more faithful public servant never sat than James M. Robinson, of the Twelfth district. Every time the roll was called, Mr. Robinson voted on the side of the people. Now, the thing for you to do, is to ask his honored opponent if he will do likewise. If he does, he will have to part company with his party every time they roll the roll in congress. Ask him how he will vote on questions touching the army; the navy. Ask him how he will vote on the declaration of his relative that there are no trusts. If he says he will vote to suppress trusts, ask him to deny the statement of his 'Uncle Mark' that there are no trusts.

"I understand there is some complaint in this district about the rule which has denied a man the nomination for a third term. I will say to you that this district will have no influence in congress as long as it continues to turn its representatives out at the end of four years. The time to settle disputes of that kind was at the convention, and not at the polls. The political supremacy of the house may hinge on the result in a single district, and how would Allen county feel if, by such an act, it handed over the house of representatives to the republican party?

"The anxiety is, have the past great lights of Indiana, such as Henry and McDonald, Thurman and Gray, left successors who will carry out their great work? I believe they have, and I believe that when November shall have added four more days to the past, the message shall be that Indiana joins with Texas in an effort to redeem from its foes the great republic of our fathers. Give us these offices, and we shall rival the old days of the republic; we shall reward you by giving you forever the greatest, freest and best government that has ever risen to animate the sons of mankind."

When Mr. Bailey had finished Mr. Barrett introduced Hon. James M. Robinson as presiding officer and the congressman was given a great ovation by the big crowd. Mr. Robinson thanked them for their manifestations of approval and then introduced Hon. John C. Welty, of Canton, Ohio. He said that he came to Indiana from the home of President McKinley, not to wage a warfare on the president, but to discuss with the voters of Indiana a proposition that Mr. McKinley be allowed to stay at home, where he will be better appreciated than in the presidential chair. "We want to keep him there," said Mr. Welty, "and if this is an indication of what you intend to do, I feel satisfied that his fate is sealed." He appealed to the voters to stand by Bryan and Stevenson in Indiana, as there was every indication that Ohio and New York would be in line for the democratic ticket when the votes were counted next Tuesday.

Mr. Stevenson was next introduced, but it was several minutes before he could speak, so intense was the enthusiasm and so great the cheering. He thanked the audience for their hearty greeting on his first visit to Fort Wayne, and being in bad voice said that he could not talk long. He then entered upon a discussion of imperialism. He said in part:

"All other questions are of secondary importance. You have been told that there is no such thing as imperialism. The same men who have been saying this have been telling you that there are no trusts. Don't you know that already $200,000,000 have been spent in the prosecution of a war in the Philippines, and that thousands of their people and other thousands of our own boys have been offered as a sacrifice for this cruel war? I submit to republicans and democrats alike, you are called upon to vote, not whether you would inaugurate such a war, for you were never asked anything about it, but whether it shall be continued. It is to the republican of uneasy conscience that I address this remark, for I realize there are many such men who have never been able to reconcile themselves with this unholy war of aggression and extermination.

"Suppose this proposition of inaugurating a war of conquest, with the people fully aware of what is was to be waged for, had been submitted to the people three years ago, what would have been the result? There is not a man, republican or democrat, within the sound of my voice tonight, who would not have cried out against it, and not a mother who would not have entered a protest against a policy which was to result in the deaths of thousands of lives, both of our own people and of another innocent people who never did us one breath of harm.

"There are many republicans who are not satisfied with this state of things, and yet whose party fealty is such that they will close their eyes and vote the party ticket; there are others who will vote it, hoping that with the re-election of McKinley we will return from the bloody pathway to the pathway of peace established by our fathers. If you are an imperialist, and believe that the blessings of God will rest upon the present pathway, then your place is with those of the administration; if you believe it is wrong, then your place is with the old historic party, which was founded by him who wrote the Declaration of Independence, and today represented by William J. Bryan.

"The contest is in your hands and let me tell you that as you determine it so will it be for weal or woe in the years yet to come, to generations yet unborn."

When Mr. Stevenson had finished there were loud calls for a speech from Mr. Robinson, but it was after 11 o'clock and he excused himself of the lateness of the hour and dismissed the audience with an admonition to go to the polls next Tuesday and do their best to maintain the great American republic by casting their ballots for the democratic candidates.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

After the parade Friday afternoon the Hendricks club met at the Wayne club and at 3:30, headed by the City band, marched to the Lake Shore depot to meet Mr. Stevenson. When the train arrived from Auburn there were several thousand people at the depot and as the tall form of the ex-vice president was seen at the door of the car there were loud cheers from the throng. He was escorted to his carriage and taken to the Wayne hotel, where a big crowd was waiting to hear him. On the balcony sat several prominent democrats and Hon. James M. Robinson acted as chairman. He was greeted with loud cheers when he arose and made a few preliminary remarks thanking the Allen county voters for their support in the past. Mr. Robinson referred to a circular that had been passed through the shops during the day calling attention to his vote against the constitutional amendment proposed by the republicans on the trust question. Mr. Robinson said that it would probably require years before such an amendment could pass and furthermore the wording of the amendment was such as to give the government power to destroy labor organizations because an adverse judge could construe it to mean labor organizations as well as combinations of capital. He introduced John C. Welty, who spoke a few moments, and Hon. Joseph W. Bailey followed. Then Mr. Stevenson was introduced and thanked the democrats of Allen county for their manifestations of support and good will. He said he brought tidings of good cheer from Illinois and would take back with him tidings of good cheer from Indiana. He excused himself from making an extended speech.

NOTES OF THE RALLY.

Hon. Joe W. Bailey left at midnight for Mt. Vernon, Ind., where he this evening delivers his last political speech of the campaign.

Mrs. S. C. Moffat sang "The Star Spangled Banner" at the rink previous to the beginning of Mr. Bailey's address and the immense crowd were carried away with the sentiment and the perfect rendition of the glorious national anthem. She was cheered between each verse and at the end the applause almost carried away the roof of the immense structure.

Estimates today are that the parade was not less than forty squares long, and it might just as well have been sixty, had the managers cared to follow the usual methods of parade.

The visiting farmers were enthusiastic over both the day and night demonstration and scores of them who called at democratic headquarters reported gains in the vicinity of their homes.

FACTORY TO HAVE NEW HOME

HANNA-BRACKENRIDGE COMPANY TO ENLARGE.

Preparations are Under Way for a Large Brick Structure Near Base Ball Park.

Within a very short time work will begin on the construction of an immense brick factory building for the Hanna-Breackenridge company, extensive builders of wood-working machinery, now doing business on north Clinton street. The new home of the company will be at the north end of Calhoun street, and near the base ball park, upon a site which has been secured from R. H. Carnahan.

Architect Alfred Grindle has already begun work upon the drawings and specifications for the building, which will be 100 x 150 feet in size, a portion of the structure two stories in height. Some preliminary work has already been done upon the grounds, and a large force of workmen is to be placed there soon in order that there may be no delay in rushing the structure to completion.

The new quarters will mean a very considerable enlargement of the business of the company, which has already been most signally successful. The new and larger quarters will enable the company to carry out plans which have long been in contemplation, and will place them in position to materially enlarge the force of workmen. The institution is already one of much importance in the industrial circles of the city, and its growth and development is highly gratifying.

ECZEMA: NO CURE NO PAY.
Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Add. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

RICH COAL FINDS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—Rich coal veins have been discovered in the Kioff government. The Novosti announces that General Tomsch has arrived at Saratow to investigate the labor situation.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

LAST OF GLASGOW PLAGUE.

Glasgow, Nov. 3.—The last of the plague sufferers was dismissed from the hospital today.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

BROMO not the same as Bromide
In buying
Laxative Bromo-Quinine
TABLETS.
the old standard remedy which
Cures a Cold in One Day
be sure that it is labeled **Bromo** and not Bromide and see that this signature E. W. Grove appears on each box.
At all druggists 25 cents.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT
DR. WENGER,
SPECIALIST,

25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual diseases.
Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urinations, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.
Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.
Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain. Cancers, Tumors, piles cured without knife or pain.
Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.
OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only.
Dr. N. R. Wenger,
135 CALHOUN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Full Paint Pail
Is a matter of great interest to users of paint. You get full measure in every package of
Sherwin-Williams Paint
and pure goods. The best and most lasting results in painting are obtained by users of Sherwin-Williams Paint.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,
Hardware, Varnish, Pure Boiled Oil and Brushes,
38 AND 40 EAST COLUMBIA STREET.

Pape Furniture Co.
Being the largest exclusive Furniture Store in the city, we, as a matter of course,
Control in this market the output of all the leading furniture factories of the country.
Here you will find designs that cannot be duplicated elsewhere, in Parlor, Dining Room and Bed Room Furniture.
We are now showing the largest stock of new fall designs in furniture ever brought to Fort Wayne.
The Pape Furniture Co.
20 to 30 EAST BERRY ST.

TIPPECANOES!
Go with Tippecanoe Club to Monreeville Saturday night to root for Bob Hanna. Train leaves Pennsylvania depot 7:15 p m. Fare 45c. Special coach for ladies.

Owing to the big vintage and the scarcity of casks wine is selling at one cent a quart at many vineyards in the Bordeaux district.

The Louisiana republicans have chosen the elephant as their party emblem on the official ballot, preferring it to the American flag.

The Whitely Exerciser

PRODUCES HEALTH, STRENGTH, GRACE, FORM.....

"All time and money spent in training the body pays a larger interest than any other investment."—Gladstone.

Prices $2, $3, $4, and $5.

Ranke & Nussbaum,

PHARMACISTS.

88 Calhoun Street.

BRIDGE WORK.

Why wear partial plates when you can have Bridge Work, which is permanent, lasting and durable, and gives better satisfaction than plates at any price?

$5.00 . . .

. . . $5.00

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK

Is the only method in dental science for supplying teeth that is permanent and lasting. It is a system which permits of the fullest enjoyment while eating. The teeth supplied are stationary, and look like your own teeth and with moderate care will last a life time. We make no charge to show you specimens of this work and give the fullest explanations.

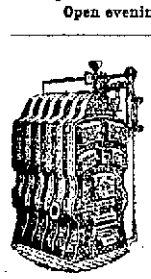
Arcade Dental Parlors,

Room 7 Arcade.

BURKET & BAKER.

Telephone 627.

Open evenings and Sundays.



Plumbing AND.... **Gas Fitting**

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

John & Meyer,

123 E. Lewis Street.

'Phone No. 526.

LOANS FROM $10 TO $100

can be had on your furniture, piano, horses wagons, etc., on the most reasonable terms. None better. Easy payments. Strictly private. We do the business and can therefore give you the lowest rates. Make no mistake, but call and get full particulars before you make a loan.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Room 3 Arcade. Second Floor.

YOUNG WOMEN

Take your meals at the

Y. W. C. A.,

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 8:40.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower. Business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.

Second Floor, 44 Calhoun St., Room 2, Over Morgenthaler's Millinary Store.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 124 Calhoun Street.

'Phone 207.

New Apricots, 10c lb.
3-lb Pie Peaches, 8c can.
1-lb Bird Seed, 5c pack.
Best Table Oil Cloth, 18c yard.
Choice Batting, 5c roll.
Talcum Powder, 5c can.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE.
287 E. Lewis St. Phone 783.
S. GANZER, Prop.

Leading financiers, professional and business men are heavily insured. It is their best judgment that prompts them so to do.

C. B. FITCH,
General Agent, 65 Clinton St.
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF MONTPELIER, VT.

Proposed Amendments.

To the Voters of Allen County:

At the ensuing election there will be submitted to the voters of this county two constitutional amendments. So that everyone may intelligently understand these amendments, exact copies are herewith submitted:

"A joint resolution to amend Section two (2) of Article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, approved March 8, 1897."

Section 1. Be it resolved by the general assembly of the state of Indiana that the following proposed amendment to the consritution of said state be, and the same is now agreed to, and referred to the general assembly of said state, to be chosen at the next general election:

"Amend section two of article seven of said constitution to read as follows:

"Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of not less than five nor more than eleven judges, a majority of whom shall form a quorum, and they shall hold their offices for six years if they so long behave well. Any vacancy caused by death or resignation shall be filled by the governor, as is now provided by the constitution, but any increase in the number of judges shall not be filled by appointment, but election at the next general election, after any increase is ordered."

"A joint resolution to amend section twenty-one (21) of article seven (7), of the constitution of the state of Indiana, approved March 8, 1897.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, that the following proposed amendment to the constitution of said state be and the same is now agreed to and referred to the general assembly of said state to be chosen at the next general election:

Section 21. The general assembly shall by law prescribe what qualifications shall be necessary for admission to practice law in all courts of justice.

It is of the utmost importance to litigants in the state of Indiana that it be placed within the power of the people of the state to increase the number of our supreme judges. Since the adoption of our former constitution in 1852 the state has so increased in population, wealth and commercial interests that our present supreme court has not an adequate force to transact the immense bulk of business which is almost monthly placed upon its records. The result has been disastrous to business interests, has delayed settlement of questions affecting our large concerns and caused, in many instances, irreparable loss to those seeking a final adjustment of their rights. This condition of affairs is so manifest that it is only necessary to call the attention of the intelligent voters to the necessity of an increase in our supreme judges and and the propriety of voting for the adoption of this amendment.

As to the adoption of the amendment to the constitution regulating the admission of members to the bar, everyone will feel that to empower the legislature to pass laws regulating the admission of persons well qualified intelligently and morally to practice before the bar will secure not only protection to litigants, but increase the reputation and standing of members of the profession throughout the state. Under the constitution as it stands any qualified voter of good moral character is entitled to admission, even though he has never studied the elementary principles of the law and does not intend to follow the profession. The result of this has been so apparent in the many disasters which have occurred to litigants, who have intrusted their litigation to lawyers not qualified to practice, that it has not only brought reproach upon the judiciary of the state, but has subjected the state itself to much ridicule.

It is the sense of both political parties of this county that the above amendments to the constitutiun should be adopted by the voters of Allen county, irrespective of party, and to the end that every citizen may know that there is unanimity of opinion on this subject between the two parties this communication is submitted to the voters, signed by the chairmen of the committees of the respective parties.

H. C. Berghoff,
Chairman of Democratic County Central Committee.

H. G. Keegan,
Chairman of Republican County Central Committee.

TO LOAN—So few people ask for loans that we practically allow you to name rates; supply unlimited. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-tf

LOCAL LINES.

P. M. Bailey, of Goshen, is in the city.

Mrs. J. W. Sale, of Bluffton, visited friends in the city on Friday.

The little daughter of Patrick Welch, of Lafayette street, is seriously ill.

W. T. Boyer, agent of "Side Tracked" company, is at the New Aveline.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin H. Niermann, of Broadway.

Cairo Snyder, of Bluffton, transacted business in the city Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Kirby, of 44 East Williams street, has returned from a visit with friends in Hartford City.

Ulrich J. Loos, of 421 Lafayette street, has returned from a visit with relatives in Chicago.

Miss Agnes Hamilton will lead the women's meeting at the Y. W. C. A. on West Berry street Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. S. H. Havice and Masters Jay and Frank Havice returned today from a visit in northeastern Pennsylvania.

Miss Helen Keil, of Oxford, O., formerly of this city, is the guest of the Misses Keil, on West Superior street.

Mrs. M. Huber has returned from Celina, Ohio, accompanied by her mother, who will remain for the winter.

The ladies of the Hebrew Benevolent society will meet this evening at the home of Mrs. Joe Lohman, 98 West Berry street, at 7 o'clock.

Frank Beaver, who has been working at Marion, arrives in the city this evening to remain until after election and to cast his first vote.

Mrs. Daniel Krapf, of East Lewis street, entertained a company of ladies at tea Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Weisweber, of St. Louis.

The Edmunds Electric company is wiring the show cases which will be placed in the Root Memorial building, to be occupied by the People's store.

The members of the degree of Honor No. 2, A. O. U. W., and their friends will enjoy a box social on November 6th at their hall, 107-109 Calhoun street.

Allen Meese, of 32 Koch street, this morning received a telegram announcing the death of his brother-in-law which occured at Pleasant Lake on Friday. Mr. Meese will attend the funeral.

The week of prayer, observed by all the railway branches of the Y. M. C. A., will be observed here November 11 to 17. The entire week of services will not be held, on account of the Gell meetings which begin Thursday, November 15.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Railroad Y. M. C. A., have elected the following officers: President, Mrs. J. W. Burns; 1st Vice President, Mrs. Amos Sine; 2nd Vice President, Mrs. Mary Polhamus; Secretary, Mrs. John J. Conklin; Treasurer, Mrs. F. M. Mank.

Conductor John Holley, of the Nickel Plate, has purchased the property at 365 West Main street, now occupied by Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, of Bethany Presbyterian church, from B. F. Harper. Mr. Holley will make some improvements on the residence and occupy it.

The congregation of Plymouth Congregational church is arranging for a big Thanksgiving service, and will invite several other churches to join them on that day. An excellent program is to be given, and special sermons, appropriate to the occasion, will be delivered.

The congregation of Plymouth church is contemplating purchasing a big pipe organ for their church, the present organ being inadequate for service. The Packard Organ company this morning placed a handsome piano in the church until the new pipe organ is purchased.

Henry Beadell, of the People's Store, stated this morning that his firm expected to move into the new Root Memorial building in about three weeks. Electric lights have been placed in the building and next week night and day forces of workmen will be employed in hurrying the structure to completion.

Complaint reaches the Sentinel from a farmer residing a short distance from the city that his free rural mail box has been made a target by young boys who have riddled it with bullets. Uncle Sam takes an interest in these small matters, and persons who willfully destroy the mail boxes are liable to a heavy fine.

In one of the windows of the Fruit house there is on exhibition a gourd grown by J. B. White, of East Wayne street, which is constantly the center of a curious crowd. The gourd is a monstrosity, measuring six feet, one and one-half inches in lenghth, four and three-quarter inches in diameter and its weight is fourteen pounds, one and one-half ounces.

Rev. Stuart Ainslie, formerly pastor of Plymouth Congregational church of this city, and who accepted a call to the North Shore Congregational church in Chicago, will be installed in his new church on November 8. Rev. J. Webster Bailey, who succeeds him as pastor of Plymouth church, and Willard Smith will attend the installation as delegates from Rev. Ainslie's former charge.

Eat it and be happy. Eat anything you like. There's a box of Ayer's Pills in the house.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Comfoune

FORGER ESCAPES.

Superintendent Gorsline has received word from Omaha that William Wendover, a notorious forger, had escaped from the prison at Omaha, Neb. He was ill, or pretended to be, and the prosecuting attorney allowed him to be taken to a hospital. He was there two days and the third was missing. The superintendent received one of the Omaha forged notes and compared it with the forged name of E. F. Yarnelle & Co., and finds them exactly the same. There is no doubt now that Wendover signed the forged notes passed here two years ago.

A BICYCLE ACCIDENT.

A young lady was knocked from her wheel and painfully injured at the corner of Clinton and Holman streets, on Friday evening at 6 o'clock. She was riding on the wrong side of the street, and as a number of Pittsburg shopmen were coming along the street at the time, she became confused, and collided with one of them. The woman was unconscious when picked up, and besides several bruises and cuts, she lost two front teeth which were knocked out. Dr. J. E. Miller attended her.

Mrs. Dr. Schoonover, of Warsaw, is the guest of Mrs. T. S. Heller.

SOME NEW RESIDENCES.

Architect Grindle is preparing drawings for remodeling the brick barn on the premises of Mrs. S. C. Lumbard, at Wayne and Griffith streets. It will be transformed into a model residence. Plans are also under way for remodeling the residence of John Moritz, on West Berry street. Mr. Grindle is at work on drawings for two large and modern residences for George W. Maring and J. L. Swergert, at Muncie.

PLAYED A TIE GAME.

The City foot ball team and the Auburn city team played at Auburn on Friday afternoon and the result was a tie, 0 to 0. It was one of the greatest games of the season and was witnessed by a large crowd. Norman E. Olds was recently chosen as manager of the City team.

FOOD SAVES.

Doctor Knew the Value of Grape-Nuts.

A breakfast food that a baby can handle is a pretty safe proposition for grown people with weak stomachs. Dr. Wm. Hall, 156 State St., Boston, has tried Grape-Nuts food in his own case, as a result of which he says: "I have been relieved from the distressing form of indigestion caused by the non-assimilation of starchy foods, and since making Grape-Nuts a part of my dietary scale, I have had no trouble, and find my power of concentration markedly increased.

"I have frequently prescribed Grape-Nuts food in my practice, with most excellent results. The notes of one case I enclose herewith. July 10th, '99, called to see M———— D———— two years and three months old; found the child ill-nourished, with waxen skin, enlarged joints, beaded ribs, enlargement of the abdomen, furred tongue, constant vomiting, and diarrhoea; in short, a typical case of rachitis. The child weighed fourteen pounds and was daily losing flesh.

"Inquiring into the dietary, I found oat meal, macaroni, rice, white bread, and milk had formed the chief articles of food, and lately all had been rejected. I at once stopped all other foods and placed her on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which was retained on the stomach from the first.

"On my next visit, July 17, I found the child bright and cheerful, vomiting all stopped, stools formed and natural in appearance, weight 14¾ pounds. From then, for the next three months, the child made a regular and even improvement, gaining from eight to ten ounces each week. She is now quite recovered. In my opinion, this girl has been saved from an early grave by the use of Grape-Nuts food."

SOME SCHOOLS CLOSED.

County Superintendent Young said today that a number of schools in the county have been compelled to close on account of contagious diseases in the district. Three schools in Monroe township are closed on account of a skin malady that is prevalent in that section; the New Haven schools are not in session on account of scarlet fever, and there are a number of cases near Monroeville, though the schools there have not yet been dismissed. School No. 3, in Wayne township, is not in session owing to the illness of the teacher, Mr. Arnold, who is suffering from scarlet fever. The new school building at Maples is nearing completion, and it is expected that school will open there November 12.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

A SUNDAY DINNER.

Meats purchased on Saturday and eaten on Sunday are juicy, tender and taste sweeter than those bought on Sunday and ate the same day. Try it. And do not forget that all meat markets will be closed tomorrow (Sunday.)

OPEN SUNDAYS.

Perrey's Gallery will be open from 1 to 3 every Sunday.

MEN'S SUITINGS.

For Fall and Winter wear. See the large line at G. Schmidt's, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry St. All work guaranteed. 27tf

NOTICE.

The members of the Fort Wayne City Hospital association, now known as Hope Hospital, of the City of Fort Wayne, are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said association will be held at said hospital on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1900, at eight (8) o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing reports, electing directors, authorizing the funding of the hospital's indebtedness, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

HENRY C. PAUL, President.
W. A. BOHN, Secretary. 18-tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at 63 West Jefferson. 10-18tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at 24 W. Berry St. 2-1mo

FOR RENT—A furnished front room, rent reasonable. Inquire 203 Barr.

FOR RENT Nicely furnished rooms, with bath and gas. Inquire, 22 West Main St. 12-1mo

FOR RENT—Furnished room on ground floor, grate and use of bath. 170 W. Wayne. 5-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with bath; all modern conveniences. 148 E. Washington St.

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR RENT—Storerooms 93 and 94 Wells street; rent reasonable. Inquire at the Diether Lumber Co., E. Superior street. 23-tf

FOR RENT—House of eight rooms; bath, furnace, electric light; centrally located; modern improvements. Apply at 49 Harmer street. 20-tf

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room, also a side room, with bath and all conveniences. Can accommodate a few table boarders. 29 E. Washington St. 3-1m

FOR RENT—The two store rooms fronting on Berry street, in Ninde block, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire at the Old National bank. 8-tf

FOR RENT—Two office rooms on second floor in Ninde block, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets; entrance on Berry street. Inquire at the Old National bank. 8-tf

FOR RENT— A nicely furnished front room, for two gentleman or man and wife, with bath and all conveniences. No. 89 East Lewis street, two squares from Calhoun street. 3-2t

FOR RENT—By the 1st of November, the first floor and basement of the store rooms one door east of Western Union telegraph office, in the Tri-State building. Inquire at the Safety Valve Works. 10-5-1m

FOR RENT—Dwelling, 187 W. Berry; rooms, 59 W. Superior; 273 W. Wayne; 330 W. Washington; office rooms, 32 E. Berry. Property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, No. 7 Court St. 10tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Personal—Deafness cured or no pay. C. H. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A cook and second girl. References. Inquire at 106 W. Berry St. 8-tf

WANTED—Room and board or room and breakfast only by young lady. Box 12, this office.

WANTED—A boy about 18 years old to deliver and take care of a horse. Inquire Room 14, Arcade. 2-2t

WANTED A girl for general housework; small family. Apply at 52 W. Washington street. 2-4t

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Crocheters — To crochet for us at home. Good pay. Chicago Crochet Co., 356 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. m19-eosat-13t

WANTED—One man in each shop to represent an eastern concern. Can more than double your wages. See J. T. McElfatrick, 27 E. Washington St. 30-1-3

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to rack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; only eight weeks required; $12 weekly paid graduates; catalogue free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 3-6t

WANTED—A girl or middle-aged woman to work at the Franklin hotel; good wages paid and you can have a good home. Apply at once at 208 Hanna street. 2-2t

WANTED — Refined gentleman, $200,000, beautiful home, but lonely; will make home happiest place on earth to kind wife. "Banker," 771 North Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A girl or middle aged woman; a good cook who understands housework; can go home at night; steady employment; wages $3.50 per week, at 138 W. Main St. 29-tf

WANTED—An Idea.—The man who will invent an inexpensive substitute for rubber can command an enormous price. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 8-tf

WANTED—Lady to travel in Indiana ;$50 monthly and all expenses to start; permanent position if satisfactory; self-addressed envelope for reply. Address Treasurer MacBrady, 356 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers everywhere to sell our beautiful and useful specialties to housekeepers. We pay $15 to $50 weekly, salary or commission. Ohio Crucible Co., Zanesville, O. 27-11-3

WANTED—An Idea—In the factory are machines for doing almost every kind of work. In the kitchen it is different. Is that a square deal? W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 8-tf

WANTED—Government Positions—Don't prepare for the postoffice or any other civil service examination without seeing our catalogue of information. Sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 28 4

WANTED—Employment office, at Mrs. Fitzgerald's, 128 Calhoun St., second floor; wanted cooks for in and out of city; second girls and girls for general housework; good wages; no charges to girls; have housekeeper, good reference. 16-tf

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizens' Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Everybody to know that I have houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city at very low prices and on very reasonable terms. If you want a good house at a cheap price and on easy terms call on Perry A. Randall, over First National bank. 6tf

WANTED—Agents—We will pay any man $85.00 per month and all traveling expenses to take orders for the most reputable portrait concern in the United States. Your salary will be guaranteed and position permanent. Address Dept. 331, Park Ave. and 130th St., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Agents, Fraternal and Industrial Insurance men preferred, The Mutual Benefit Union, require no medical examination, they charge no membership fee, we pay if you live and we pay if you die, investigate. No. 37 Pixley-Long Building. I. M. Van Slyke, General Agent. 9-1m

WANTED—Male Help—Old established mercantile house, extending business in this section, wants to arrange with capable man of correct habits to manage branch; salary $1,500 yearly; extra commissions; must furnish $600 and satisfactory references. Opportunity, Drawer 74, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Fresh cow with calf. Call at house opposite entrance to Lindenwood cemetery. 3-2t

FOR SALE—Nice 5-room cottage, on East Washington street; quick sale at $1,250. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—The property, 130 and 132 Wells St.; modern conveniences. Inquire 132 Wells. 30-tf

FOR SALE—A full 50-foot lot and five-room cottage on Cass street; very desirable location. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Store property on prominent street, pays 10 per cent. on investment. Address, Box 9, Sentinel. 10-25-tf

FOR SALE—The northwest corner W. Jefferson and Rockhill Sts. Investment or home. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18-tf

FOR SALE—A new seven-room house and complete bath room, also electric lights, on West Main street, at a bargain. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—An eight-room house and corner lot, on Hendricks street; owner non-resident and will sell at a bargain. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Choice building lots in almost every part of the city. Always pleased to show you. W. E. Doud, corner Calhoun and Berry. 7-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, one of the finest homes on South Calhoun street, near Creighton avenue; thoroughly modern; also good barn. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Nearly new 8-room house with bath and barn at No. 12 Fox street; a bargain, as owner is non-resident. W. E. Doud, over Old National. 7tf

FOR SALE—Six-room residence and barn on Harrison, near Creighton; pavement paid; a bargain at $2,200. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building, No. 14 West Main street, third building west of the Hamilton National bank. Inquire at the Old National bank. 8-tf

FOR SALE—The three-story building, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets, known as the Ninde block. Inquire at the Old National bank. 8-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, 10-horse power gas engine; excellent condition; can be seen running at factory. Imperial Mfg. Co., cor. Columbia and Clinton Sts. 18-tf

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call on or address M. F. Schmetzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long bldg. 21-tf

FOR SALE—We have a great many fine pecs of real estate for sale in all parts of the city. One of the best of these is the late Christ Boseker's home, on Brackenridge street. Price private. Monroe W. Fitch & Sons, 80 Calhoun street. Telephone 1360. 27-tf

FOR SALE—Or will trade—A good 3 full roller flouring mill, 4½ acres of land and a good 7 room house and cattle sheds with it, for a good farm or other good property in this or adjoining states. For particulars call on or address D. Komp, 44 Bank block, Fort Wayne, Ind. 11-3-1m

FOR SALE—Or trade—Land for good city property. One 500 acre tract, good buildings; one 262 acre tract, good buildings; one 131 acre tract, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, good buildings; two 40 acre tracts, without buildings; one 20 acre tract, good buildings; one fine 40 acre tract, prepared for 2,000 chickens and plenty of good buildings; 230 acre tract, with good buildings on; one 3 acre tract, good buildings; all in Allen Co., Ind. For further particulars, call on R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 6-26-d&w-tf

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the Best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

PROFESSIONAL

DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Disease of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DR. CARY,

Office, Swinney Block, Room No. 1. Opposite North Door of Court House.

Office hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., daily. 24d&w1m

A FEW WORDS...

in regard to the manner in which we sell

Furniture, Chinaware and Stoves.

We sell our goods for . . . . .

Cash or on Credit.

Our goods are all marked in plain figures, at a low cash value, but to accommodate our patrons, who want some time, we extend credit and allow them to pay their accounts in weekly or monthly payments, at the cash prices, at which our goods are marked. Thus allowing them to buy their goods at cash prices, instead of paying the exorbitant prices charged by installment houses.

But to our customers, who wish to pay spot cash, we will give five per cent discount from our marked cash price. This is no injustice to our credit customer, as we are selling them goods at cash prices, but is intended to offset the premium stamps they would receive from other furniture stores, which give premium stamps to their cash purchasers. The great advantage of our system over the premium stamp system is that our cash customers get the full benefit of the cash discount, receiving the full five per cent; whereas in receiving premium stamps, the purchaser receives about one per cent, or even less, and the four per cent goes to the premium stamp agent, for the merchant has to pay five per cent for these premium stamps and anybody can see that these premium stamp agents could not exist if they gave articles which would amount to anywhere near as much as they receive from the merchants for their premium stamps. The difference between the amount they receive from the merchants and the value of the articleles they give for the stamps returned to them pays their salaries, store rent, fuel, light, insurance, taxes and other expenses. Why not buy where you can get the full amount of the cash discount yourself in actual cash, instead of getting some article valued far above its actual worth, for which you deliver premium stamps amounting to five or six times the overestimated value of the article you receive?

PICKARD BROS.,

. . . Headquarters For . . .

Furniture, Stoves and Chinaware.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1900.

For President,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
For Vice President,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

TONIGHT.

Democratic Headquarters—Important meeting of democratic workers.
Letter Carriers—Regular meeting of Association No. 116, in Government building.
Lodges—Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.; Rathbone Sisters, No. 31.
Dairymen—Regular monthly meeting in K. of L. hall, corner of Main and Clinton streets, third floor.

An Ohio court is asked to grant a decree of divorce upon original and unique grounds. The plaintiff alleges that his wife persists in smoking an old clay pipe and has resisted all his pleadings to the contrary. It will be interesting to note whether the court regards this offense as sufficient.

Of all the states and territories Oklahoma showed the most remarkable growth, according to the census figures published. An increase from 61,834 in 1890 to 398,245 in 1900 is surely something worth bragging about. It is no wonder the people of that territory believe themselves entitled to statehood and are impatient to secure it. They really seem to deserve it.

In view of his recent speech at Canton, Secretary Root should "get together" with Hanna and compare notes, for with all solemnity the spellbinding cabinet officer declared that most of the trusts were good trusts, and that they are denounced merely because they undersell their competitors. Mr. Root's childish confidence in the gullibility of the people is ludicrous. He ought to know that the public knows that the organization of a trust is the death-knell of competition. The formation of a trust comprehends the purchase of large competitors, or their offensive and defensive alliance, followed by driving out of business by any method at hand those who will not yield to the conspiracy.

Now that the census figures for the entire country have been published the question of congressional apportionment becomes more interesting. But until congress decides what shall be made the membership of the house, which is now 357, there must be more or less guesswork in figuring out the representation each state shall have. All that is sure is that the changes will not be of a radical character and no one section of the country will gain at the expense of any other section.

It is a grim comment on the manner in which English crowds rejoice that in the crush attending the welcoming of the volunteers returning from South Africa to London eight or ten persons were killed and over two hundred injured. The list of casualties was greater than that of the volunteers during the twenty-six engagements in which they took part during the Boer war. Thus it is shown that if peace hath its victories no less renowned than war, it also sometimes has greater tragedies.

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES.

The action of the Paris court adjudging Count Boni di Castellane a spendrift and appointing George J. Gould the administrator of his sister's estate presents an impressive object lesson here for American heiresses who have any temptation to marry foreign noblemen. The experiences of such heiresses has been so disastrous that the average American parent is rather more cautious about allowing such a match than formerly. There is a growing conviction in the minds of the American people that any American girl can find, if she chooses, a good husband among the men of her own country.

Of course, an international marriage need not in itself be unhappy. There have been such marriages, based on pure affection and mutual suitability, and free any taint of fort hunting or cupidity. These have taken place in the American colonies abroad, as a rule, and the brides, though Americans by birth, had lived so long in the country which was to be their home that they were already acclimated and could foresee the peculiar difficulties of their married life. There is no question that a woman who marries a foreigner and endeavors to make herself one of the circle in which her husband is accustomed to move, has undertaken a very difficult task, and one which can only be accomplished successfully by a person of quick intuition, great tact, and much sweetness of temper and decision of character. This is so even in cases where the union is purely a love match. How much greater are the difficulties when the husband has been attracted merely by the money of the heiress, and when the wife has been influenced rather by desire of position than by real affection.

IT WAS HYPOCRISY.

A pamphlet is being extensively circulated purporting to show "How J. M. Robinson Stands on Trusts," as the caption sets it forth. It is the recent house joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the regulation and control of trusts. The text of the resolution is given and the detailed vote by which the resolution was defeated. Mr. Robinson was recorded against the hypocritical resolution. It was a cleverly concocted political scheme, but it proved barren. If it had passed the house the senate would have squelched it. It had no support save by politicians. The Washington Post, in general a McKinley organ, commenting on the manner in which the republican press treated the matter says:

> There are, however, some republican papers that take the liberty of doing their own thinking, and their utterances on this subject are calculated to dampen the ardor of the organs and spellbinders.

The Post then goes on to quote the Hartford Courant, the newspaper controlled by that sturdy republican United States senator, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, which in a review of the work of congress said:

> We are not shedding a tear over the fate of the proposed sixteenth amendment. The politicians responsible for it have much still to learn in their own trade.

The New York Sun, the most aggressive champion the McKinley administration has, said:

> This is the most dishonest, and therefore the most discreditable piece of work achieved during the present session by the leaders of the republican policy in the house. The dishonesty of the performance lies in the fact that there was no expectation on the part of the author of this resolution, or of the republicans on the judiciary committee who favorably reported it, or of the republicans of the house who were willing to vote for it, that the proposed sixteenth amendment will ever amount to more than a campaign trick of the cheapest and unworthiest description.

Then going on the Sun concludes its rebuke with the following words that are not a bit minced:

> It is deserving of the contempt of all citizens who value a great party's reputation for sincerity of purpose, or hold that good faith is a matter of consequence in the individuals intrusted with the responsibilities of political leadership.

Commenting on these expressions and the subject in general the Post then says:

> As the Post was the first paper to expose the hypocrisy of the anti-trust program hatched by Chairman Ray's committee and to show up its absurd character, this paper will naturally watch with interest the progress of the farce during the campaign. And the trust magnates will heartily enjoy the performance, viewing it from the boxes.

Congressman Robinson simply refused to be caught in any trap so palpable. When it comes to positive and rational trust legislation he will be found working for it. But he is not likely to allow himself nor his constituents to be victimized by any such vicious absurdities and hypocritical expedients as those embodied in the proposed anti-trust amendment resolution.

SIBERIAN GRAIN RUINED.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—Official reports show the grain has been completely burned up by the drought in portions of Siberia. The fields have not been harvested and are used for pasturage. The price of grain at Semipolatissak is over one rouble per pood.

IS NOT POPULAR.

LANDSDOWNE ELEVATION IS MUCH CRITICISED.

THE PREMIER IS SATISFIED

THINKS FORMER WAR SECRETARY A GREAT MAN.

STATE OF BRITISH POLITICS

AMERICANS BARRED FROM THE BRITISH TURF.

London, Nov. 3.—"Clad in the robes of dazzling failure," is the way one liberal newspaper describes the marquis of Lansdowne's entry into the foreign office. This, undoubtedly, expresses the opinion of a preponderance of the British public, irrespective of party lines. Even among those organs feebly upholding the advisability of Lord Lansdowne's appointment there is a tendency to allocate him the position of a mere nominal head of the foreign office, blindly following out every wish of the premier.

This, the Associated Press learns, is quite opposed to Lord Salisbury's own idea. He does not share the general belief that in the war office he did badly. In fact, the premier is so convinced of the reverse that he gave Lord Lansdowne the option of continuing in his former office or taking the new billet. Lord Salisbury was delighted that Lord Lansdowne was willing to accept the foreign office portfolio. He believes he will make a strong foreign secretary and had long contemplated Lord Lansdowne as his successor should the doctors refuse to allow him to continue the severe duties he undertook during the last parliament. One of Lord Salisbury's closest friends said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"Lord Lansdowne, by his training and social career, is more fitted and available to meet diplomats and decide large issues. Should he fail of success it will only be because he is too much of a gentleman."

The under secretaryships in the war office and colonial office, vacant through changes in the cabinet, must now be selected, which is no easy matter. Mr. R. W. Hanbury, the financial secretary to the treasury, is believed likely to succeed Mr. C. T. Ritchie as president of the board of trade and Mr. George Wyndham, the parliamentary secretary of the war office, is frequently mentioned as the successor of Mr. Gerald Balfour as chief secretary for Ireland, though the latter's resignation is by no means certain at present.

Mr. Gerald Balfour may change the chief secretaryship of Ireland for the board of trade. If this occurs it will give the Cecil family four of the most important offices in the cabinet, which calls out from the liberal papers the cry of nepotism.

The publication of Lord Rosebery's history of Napoleon has not only brought forth unanimous and unbounded praise, but has given rise to a general feeling of regret that the present undistinguished cabinet could not avail itself of such a brilliant intellect. On all sides it is admitted that this latest work reveals Lord Roseberry at his best. What will he do next? This is the question which arises on all sides.

How bitter politics are growing in Ireland can be judged from an open letter from Mr. William O'Brien, saying he re-enters parliament with the utmost repugnance, and with no more satisfaction than he would re-enter an English jail, but, Mr. O'Brien adds, he considers it a national duty. He also says the exclusion of Healy and his faction from the Irish party is the only means of enabling men of honor to remain in it.

Once more the introduction of American methods will revolutionize British traffic. As a result of the visit of the superintendent of the Southwestern railroad to the United States the directors of the road have decided to substitute for the present lever system of signalling the pneumatic method employed on American roads. The latter's installation is now occurring. Other lines are likely to follow suit, so that the immense signal boxes which have long been features of the great termini will probably disappear.

The vexed question of the decrease of the commerce of the port of London, owing to lack of docking facilities and high rates, is likely to be solved by the formation of a public body for the better management of the docks and waterways, whose plan includes river quays on both sides of the river above Gravesend, thus avoiding lighterage, which, connected with railroads, will save time and expense.

The prince of Wales' dismissal of "Tod" Sloan is received with joy by the racing world of England as a significant indication of the feeling against American jockeys and trainers. The prince of Wales yielded to the popular clamor. While the methods and manners of a number of self-advertising owners have undoubtedly given the jockey club an excuse for its present attitude, there is little doubt that jealousy of the continued American success had more than anything else to do with the matter.

There are many indications, too, that the campaign against the American horsemen was not undertaken without plenty of premeditation. This is evidenced by the sporting columns of almost every daily paper in England and many of the best weeklies, who are revelling in the chance to slur at American jockeys, though they cannot find words of vituperation wherewith to denounce Sloan and all others they can reach.

But the greatest glee of all prevails in the London sporting clubs and cafes, where the English turf gamblers assemble to settle betting here. The gamblers who for years have had the English turf by the throat and who finally found all their calculations smashed by the American successes, hope to be able to resume their trade.

Sloan is much chagrined. His retainer was to have been £5,000. He had other offers of like amount, but now that the prince of Wales has thrown him over no English owner is likely to employ him as first jockey. Sloan returns to the United States November 14, but the story that he does not intend to apply for a license here in 1901 is regarded as being at least premature.

Leight, the trainer of Mr. Frank Gardner's stable, which Sloan manages, and whose application for a license to train at New Market caused so much trouble, has secured quarters at Epsom. Twenty-six American yearlings have already arrived there.

Rigby will not apply for a license here for 1901, as he is engaged by Madame Renier to ride in France. Morgan, Edie and Jones go to Austria.

FATE WAS CRUEL.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—A special to the Chronicle from San Francisco, Cal., says: Further details of the drowning of A. A. Bashor, of Salem, Ore., state that he was returning from Alaska a few days ago with a fortune after five years spent in search for gold, when he was washed from a vessel's deck during a storm and drowned. Bashor left his family in Oregon five years ago and went to seek his fortune in the gold fields of the Klondike. He had little money when he reached Dawson and was obliged to accept any employment that offered for the first year. After that he went prospecting on his own account, but met with little success. Last year on a high bluff some miles from Dawson Bashor made his strike. His mine cleaned up $30,000 in the remainder of the season. This season he continued his work and made a big stake. He sold his mine and started for home, taking passage from St. Michael on a schooner. During a gale he was washed away and drowned.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Vienna Panels, only $2.00 per doz., at Perrey's Gallery.

DO YOU FEEL LIKE THIS?

Pen Picture for Women.

"I am so nervous, there is not a well inch in my whole body. I am so weak at my stomach and have indigestion horribly, and palpitation of the heart, and I am losing flesh. This headache and backache nearly kills me, and yesterday I nearly had hysterics; there is a weight in the lower part of my bowels bearing down all the time, and pains in my groins and thighs; I cannot sleep, walk, or sit, and I believe I am diseased all over; no one ever suffered as I do."

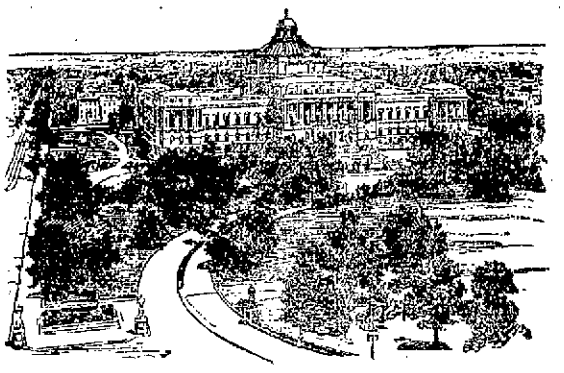
This is a description of thousands of cases which come to Mrs. Pinkham's attention daily. An inflamed and ulcerated condition of the neck of the womb can produce all of these symptoms, and no woman should allow herself to reach such a perfection of misery when there is absolutely no need of it. The subject of our portrait in this sketch, Mrs. Williams of Englishtown, N.J., has been entirely cured of such illness and misery by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the guiding advice of Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass.

MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS.

No other medicine has such a record for absolute cures, and no other medicine is "just as good." Women who want a cure should insist upon getting Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when they ask for it at a store. Anyway, write a letter to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your troubles. Her advice is free.

THE ARCHITECT

Of the World's Finest Library Building Recommends Peruna for Catarrh.



CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hon. I. S. Smithmeyer, architect of the new Congressional Library of Washington, D. C., ranks first in his profession in this country. This library is considered the finest building in the United States. Mr. Smithmeyer spent sixteen years traveling in Europe working on the plans, and Congress appropriated six million dollars for this building.

In a letter written from Washington and dated July 4th, 1899, to The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., Mr. Smithmeyer says the following in regard to Peruna, the world-renowned catarrh cure:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1899.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—I endorse the good opinion expressed by Senators and Representatives in Congress regarding the curative qualities of your compound. Those who have used it recommend it as an excellent tonic which is particularly effective as a cure for catarrh.

Respectfully,
I. S. Smithmeyer.

One of the most wonderful events in the history of medicine is the multitude of remarkable endorsements which Peruna is receiving as a catarrh cure from men and women of national importance. During the past two years a large number of people well known from ocean to ocean, have in glowing words of unstinted praise made Peruna the most famous and justly celebrated catarrh remedy in the world.

Men high in our national councils, statesmen known the world over, distinguished officers in the army and navy, physicians, lawyers, preachers, and last but not least, an innumerable company of people in the common walks of life, have all joined to place Peruna on the highest pedestal of honor that any remedy has ever reached in the history of medicine.

There can be no further question that Peruna is the catarrh remedy of the age. It has no rival. There are no substitutes. Peruna stands alone as a systemic catarrh cure which will cure catarrh in all phases and stages.

Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh. Sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

You never bought a bill of furniture elsewhere

that you did not pay more for it than it would have cost you if you had purchased it at.....

FOSTER'S

TIME and again our customers have strayed off and thought perhaps they could do as well elsewhere. But invariably they find out they cannot, and they settle back into their old habit of buying everything at the BIG STORE.....

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building & Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

H. M. METZGER,

Fire Insurance,

ROOM 3, SCHMITZ BLOCK.

Telephone 580.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

I have 150 Cords of Good Dry Wood and I will accept orders of from $1.00 up to any amount.

The quality and quantity is superior to any wood in the city.

Call and see me or phone me and your orders will receive prompt attention.

W. M. WELLS,

Office and Yard Corner Main and Clay. Home 'Phone 1291.

DR. A. L. MIKESELL,

Has removed his office to 50 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

Office Hours—8 to 9 a. m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone 114 Main.

NOTICE.

Gas, cooking and heating stoves and furniture of all kinds for sale cheap at 23 West Main street. Goldstine's Place. Storage and Loan Office.

Dangerous Places!

Fort Wayne Finding Them.

When pain comes in dangerous places you should look after it. A pain in the small of the back is a pain in a dangerous place; it tells you the kidneys are sick and calls for prompt attention. Neglect this warning of nature and many serious complications follow. Urinary troubles, Diabetes, Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

cure every kidney ill, cure every symptomatic indication of Sick Kidneys, Backache, Nervousness, Dropsical Swellings, Loss of Energy, Rheumatic Pains, Excessive Urinary Discharges, Retention of the Urine, Diabetes. Plenty of Fort Wayne proof that this is so. Read one case.

Mr. S. E. Beck, of 104 Ewing street, says: "Ever after I had my foot cut off six years ago I had symptoms of kidney trouble. I don't know whether it was the shock of the accident or the effects of the operation, but whichever it was I had kidney complaint, and try what I would I could not get relief until I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and began taking them. My back ached very bad at the time and I could hardly stoop. The first few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills did me a great deal of good, and in a short time the symptoms disappeared."

All Druggists, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

ROBERTS' REBUKE

SCORES PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN SEVERELY.

AN APPEAL FOR SOBRIETY

WANTS STRONG DRINK KEPT FROM SOLDIERS.

PROVOKED BY RECENT ORGIES

HE WANTS THE HONOR OF THE ARMY SAVED.

London, Nov. 3.—Lord Roberts sends from Pretoria a striking appeal to his countrymen to refrain from turning the welcome of the home-coming troops into a drunken orgy.

He expresses the sincere hope that the welcome will not take the form of treating to stimulants and "thus lead to excesses that will tend to degrade those whom the nation delights to honor and lower the soldiers of the queen in the eyes of the world, which has watched with undisguised admiration the grand work they have performed for their sovereign and country.

"I therefore beg earnestly," says Lord Roberts, "that the public will refrain from tempting my gallant comrades, but will rather aid them to uphold the splendid reputation they have won for the imperial army.

"I am very proud to be able to record with the most absolute truth that the conduct of this army from first to last has been exemplary. Not a single case of serious crime has been brought to my notice—indeed, nothing deserving the name of crime. I have trusted to the men's own soldierly feeling and good sense, and they have borne themselves like heroes on the battlefield and like gentlemen on all other occasions.

"The most malicious falsehoods were spread by the authorities of the Transvaal of the brutality of Great Britain's soldiers, but the people were soon reassured that they had nothing to fear from the man in khaki, no matter how battered and war-stained his appearance.

"This testimony," concludes Lord Roberts, "I feel sure will be very gratifying to the people of Great Britain and of the greater Britain whose sons shared to the fullest extent the suffering, as well as the glory of the war, and who helped so materially to bring it to a successful close."

Lord Roberts explains that he thus appeals because of the distressing and discreditable scenes resulting from injudicious friends speeding the parting soldiers by shoving bottles of spirits into their hands and pockets.

BOER ACTIVITY IS SERIOUS.

London, Nov. 3.—The Daily Express publishes sensational statements that the Boer revival is more serious than has hitherto been believed, and that, in consequence, Lord Roberts' return is likely to be still further postponed. It says, also, that no considerable party of troops will return before January or February, while the regimental drafts from England will continue, and 6,000 horses will be sent out.

The paper definitely declares that the Boers are well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition, and that the campaign is likely to last another six months. In the best informed quarters, however, is is asserted that there is no ground for pessimism of the Daily Express.

On October 26 a commando of 300 captured a garrison of thirty men at Reddersburg, but afterward released them. Trains from the south to Pretoria are attacked by the Boers almost daily. On October 24 the burghers occupied Koffyfontein.

On the other hand, General Knox has inflicted a reverse on General De-Wet's forces near Parys, capturing two guns, one of them a weapon lost by the British in the Sannas Post affair. The daily tale of British casualties is heavy. During the month of October the British lost 167 killed in action, including fifteen officers, seventy-one who died of wounds, 367 who died of disease, twenty-two who died of accidents and ninety-seven captured or missing, a total almost equal to the monthly average for the duration of the war.

EIGHT FIGHTS WITH BOERS.

London, Nov. 3.—Lord Roberts, in a dispatch from Johannesburg, dated November 2, reports no less than eight fights at different points, all unimportant but significant of the activity of the Boers.

General Kitchener, after a night march, surprised Schoeman's laager at Stienkampsberg, and then pushed on to Schalksburgor's laager at Roolkrans. But the British were prevented from following up the Boers, who trekked north.

Prisoners in the hands of the British say the Boer losses in the fight with General Barton October 25 were 140 killed, wounded or missing.

DIED AT PEORIA.

Mrs. Addie Burger died at her home in Peoria, Ill., Friday evening at the age of 47 years and 2 months. Mrs. Burger formerly resided in this city and was the daughter of the late W. T. Jackson. Those left to mourn her death are her husband, George Burger, a daughter, Mrs. Dimmon, and son William, of Peoria. The aged mother, Mrs. Mary Jackson, one brother and two sisters, E. T. Jackson and Mrs. W. G. Kaiser, of this city, and Mrs. J. P. Huhen, of St. Louis, Mo.

WILL HEAR MR. CHURCH.

Col. Samuel H. Church, assistant secretary of the Pennsylvania company, will deliver a republican address to railroad men at Library hall this evening. Supt. J. B. McKim will preside and C. D. Law comes from Pittsburg to attend the meeting. The railroad and shopmen will be the escort for Mr. Church and will form at the corner of Burr and Jefferson streets at 7 o'clock. The line of march will be north on Barr to Berry, west on Berry to Calhoun and south on Calhoun to Library hall.

SPAIN IS MORE CALM.

Madrid, Nov. 3. The situation is calmer. Many Carlist notabilities have been exiled, including the curate of a parish in Madrid, charged with the reception of Carlist funds. The closing of Carlist clubs, the arrests of Carlists and the searching of suspected quarters continue in provinces.

FIRE LOSS OF $75.

Fire at the residence of C. C. Moon, 18 Burgess street, at 8:43 o'clock Friday evening did a damage amounting to $75. It started from a stove.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Edward W. Bohn and Caroline Homier.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.

Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by druggists - price 50¢ per bottle.

MARCH ALL DAY.

(Continued from First Page.)

ley's words to the late ex-Mayor Strong:

"We know no class distinction in this fair land of ours."

Colonel Roosevelt reached the stand at exactly 11 o'clock. Cheers went up along the line when he appeared. He stood in his carriage and waved his hat right and left to the shouting throngs on the curbs.

The governor with his escort hurried to their places on the stand. A big bunch of roses was handed to the governor.

The governor's daughter arrived at this time and took a seat near her father, who discarded the chairs provided for him and the other reviewing officers and stood.

By this time the first band, playing an inspiring air, reached the stand. Behind it was the wholesale dry goods men. The vacant seats in the stands had rapidly filled up and the long review of the huge commercial army commenced.

The men who filed past the stand in a quick step bared their heads despite the dripping rain and the governor in compliment did the same.

"Hello, Teddy," "Three cheers for our next vice president," "You're all right," were the shouts that greeted Governor Roosevelt.

Th continuous cheering, mingled with the music of the bands, made a din at the reviewing stand that drowned all other sounds. A few of the paraders carried umbrellas and these were generally lowered when the governor's box was being passed. The comparatively narrow opening in Dewey arch disorganized many of the companies and some of the lines were thrown out of alignment.

Each parader wore in his button hole a carnation, out of compliment to President McKinley, whose favorite flower it is.

Some of the salutations that greeted the governor amused him immensely and he invariably rewarded the men in line with a hearty response.

It was exactly 12 o'clock when the last of the wholesale dry goods men—the largest body of marchers in the parade—passed the reviewing stand. The rain had evidently kept many men from participating in the big demonstration.

The central dry goods division, marshalled by Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, reached the stand at 12:15 o'clock, after the clothiers' legion and the merchant tailors' sound money league had passed.

The marshal's aides carried handsome blue streamers and won much applause. Like the other divisions, this organization used megaphones to emphasize the cheers.

"Hurrah for Roosevelt, first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was the slogan of the central dry goods men.

One of the bands in this division played the "Star Spangled Banner." It was the first patriotic air to be played at this point of the parade and it was loudly cheered by the crowd.

"The rain can't dampen their enthusiasm," remarked Senator Scott to Governor Roosevelt.

"Mr. Croker says they have Bryan in their hearts, but they dissemble their feelings," said the governor, laughing.

The sound money club of the Building Material exchange, the railroad and steamship sound money club and the paper and associated trades marched in fine form and overwhelmed the governor with applause and cheering and assurances that he was "all right."

A band that headed a division of the last named organization played "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" as it passed the stand. The governor cheered the band and kept time to the tune with his hand, as though he were leading the music.

In answer to a question whether the air did not remind him of Cuba, he said:

"Well, I should think so. Some one has called that air the 'battle hymn of the trenches.'"

BIG TIME IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Nov. 3.—The republicans closed their campaign here today with a big parade which, considering the enthusiasm and the number of men in line, surpassed any political demonstration ever witnessed in this city.

The weather conditions were superb, the sun shining brightly and the air was cool and bracing. A large number of buildings along the line of march were profusely decorated and the streets for miles were jammed with spectators. The parade, which embraced sixty-five bands and many unique features, was started with the booming of cannon and the cheering of many thousands.

It was estimated that from 50,000 to 60,000 men took part in the demonstration, several thousand of whom were mounted.

ARE VERY FEW.

The Cases That Pyramid Pile Cure Will Not Reach.

The cases that Pyramid Pile cure do not reach are so few that physicians are doing away with operations for piles and depend more and more upon this simple but safe and effective remedy to accomplish a complete cure and it never disappoints in any form of piles, whether protruding, itching or bleeding.

Mr. Thomas E. Wood, of 818 17th street, Sacramento, Cal., writes: "It affords me much pleasure to state that after using only one 50 cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure, I was cured of the painful and annoying disease, after having suffered from piles for thirty years and tried everything and could only get temporary relief. I was advised by two of the best physicians in California to have an operation and I did and suffered almost death but the piles returned and my suffering at times was so great I was not able to walk until saw an advertisement of the Pyramid Pile Cure. I got it at once and was relieved from the first application. I am so grateful that I feel like recommending it to any and everyone afflicted with piles."

The prompt relief and rapid cure which follow the use of this remedy gave the impression that possibly it might contain opium, cocaine or some similar drug but a careful and frequent analysis of the remedy has proven it to contain no injurious drugs whatever, but it cures by astringent properties and healing oils.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full sized package.

Each package contains a little book on cause and cure of piles, together with testimonials from thousands of cured patients from every part of the United States and Canada.

OPEN SUNDAYS.

Perrey's Gallery will be open from 1 to 3 every Sunday.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes the lightest most delicious and tasty hot biscuit

ROYAL Baking Powder is indispensable to the preparation of the finest cake, hot-breads, rolls and muffins.

Housekeepers are sometimes importuned to buy other powders because they are "cheap."

Housekeepers should stop and think. If such powders are lower priced, are they not inferior?

Is it economy to spoil your digestion to save a few pennies?

Alum is used in some baking powders because it is cheap. It costs but a few cents a pound whereas the chief ingredient in a pure powder costs thirty. But alum is a corrosive poison which, taken in food, acts injuriously upon the stomach, liver and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

TEN MINERS DIE.

AN EXPLOSION OCCURS NEAR PHILIPI, W. VA.

PARTICULARS ARE MEAGER

THE EARLIER REPORTS WERE OVERDRAWN.

DYNAMITE CAUSED DISASTER

EXPLOSION DUE TO CARELESS HANDLING.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 3.—A Times-Star special says an explosion today in the Berryburg coal mine at Philipi, W. Va., killed thirty-two and injured over 100 men.

HARD TO GET NEWS.

Phillipi, W. Va., Nov. 3.—An explosion occurred in one of the mines of the Southern Coal and Transportation company, eight miles from here. There is neither telegraphic nor telephonic communications with the mines.

FEW DETAILS.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 3.—B. F. Berry, of this city, president of the Willis Creek Coal company, received a telegram at noon today from N. O. Gray, manager of the mine at Phillipi, saying:

"The fatalities resulting from the explosion here today are probably six. Indications are that the mine is not injured as badly as was at first feared. Dynamite taken into the mine in too large quantities by a shooter is believed to have exploded from the concussion of other shots and caused the accident."

The Berryburg mine is located about six miles south of Phillipi and about twenty-nine men are employed in its working. A majority of these are negroes, who are married and live in a settlement near the mine.

T. W. Davis, of this city, the Willis Creek company's mine inspector, says that it is one of the best equipped soft coal properties in West Virginia. He refused to make any estimate of the probable damage to the property resulting from the explosion, saying it was impossible until further information was at hand. He though, however, that operations could probably be resumed in two or three days.

President Berry shortly before 2 o'clock received a telephone message from Berryburg saying that ten men were killed and four seriously injured, three of whom will probably die. The mine, however, is damaged very slightly.

The accident happened at midnight, when most of the men were out of the mine, and the late advices confirm the statement that it was caused by carelessness on the part of the shooter.

INDIANA MUCH IN DOUBT

TWO POLLS TAKEN BY INDIANAPOLIS PAPERS.

McKinley Has the Call, But Both Admit a Drift to Bryan and That Result is in Doubt.

[Special to The Sentinel.]

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 3.—Both the Indianapolis Press and the Indianapolis News this afternoon print the result of their advance poll of the state of Indiana. The News estimate gives McKinley 4,500 over Bryan, while the Press poll places McKinley's plurality at 13,930.

Each newspaper asserts that its poll has been made with extreme care, and both admit that there is a pronounced drift toward Bryan that makes the result next Tuesday extremely problematical.

BELGIAN ARMY REFORMS.

Brussels, Nov. 3.—It is said the Belgian cabinet has decided upon the appointment of a mixed commission, composed of members of the legislature and army officers, for the purpose of investigating military affairs, with the view of instituting army reforms.

FOOT BALL.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 3.—First half—Cornell, 12; Princeton, 0.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

A new case of diphtheria is reported at the home of Charles Struckman, No. 230 John street.

The finest work for the least money at Perrey's Gallery.

Get UNCLE SAM Stamps.
30-eod-2tw

REUBEN S. PATTERSON'S

Store is crowded with men's and young men's fine suits and overcoats. Why not wear well tailored garments? They cost only a trifle more and add so much to the appearance.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

A STAR OF HOPE

DR. BUNCE'S NATURE'S HERB'S TRADE MARK OF LIFE

FOR ALL SUFFERERS

NATURE'S HERBS OF LIFE

is the only medicine on Earth packed and backed with a Legal Guarantee which says No Cure, No Pay.

It positively cures Rheumatism, Catarrh, Grip, Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Blood and Female Disorders, Constipation and Nervousness. Cures Children of Bed Wetting.

You run no risk of a loss. Your Money back if it fails to cure. A complete 3-Months Treatment and Cure for only $1.00, only 33⅓ cents a Month. You take No Poison. Nature's Herbs of life is God's own medicine, Roots and Herbs.

FOR SALE BY ALL FORT WAYNE DRUGGISTS.

A REAL GRAPHOPHONE

....FOR....

$5.00

Simple Clockwork Motor; Mechanism Visible, Durable Construction.

NO BOTHER, MUCH FUN

All the Wonders and Pleasures of a High-Priced Talking Machine.

When accompanied by a Recorder this Graphophone can be used to make Records. Price with Recorder, $7.50. Reproduces all the standard Records. Send order and money to our nearest office.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO. Dept. 88 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Authorized Agents,

Meyer Cycle Co.,

89-41 W. BERRY ST.

EXAMINE THE WORK.

Experts who examine the work we do say it's the very best. We take bad teeth and make good ones for you.

FILLING AND CROWNING

Are the points that show the characteristics of a dentist's work and we see that you get the best of it here.

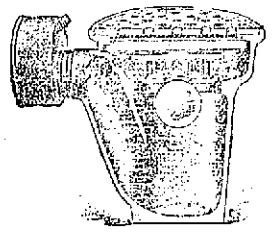
BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS.

74 Calhoun St. Dr. McAlister, Mgr.

Hours—8 to 5 and evenings.

Phone 203.

YOU WANT THIS



IF YOUR CELLAR IS DRAINED INTO ANY OF THE CITY SEWERS.

It will prevent water from backing into your cellar.

SOLD BY

EMMETT MARTIN

And all First-Class Plumbers.

A. Hattersly & Son.

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN STREET,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

So poor is the spelling in some of the Chicago schools that a return to the spelling methods of the country schools of two decades ago is shrewdly advocated in that city.

CADETS EXPELLED

CULVER MILITARY SCHOOL IS ALMOST DISRUPTED.

REFRACTORY BOYS OUSTED

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE ARE SENT HOME.

A SACRIFICE TO DISCIPLINE

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Culver, Ind., Nov. 3.—One hundred and five cadets of Culver Military academy were dismissed yesterday for combining to show disapproval of official action. In defiance of the regulation forbidding absence from barracks at night, they went in a body to the train Hallowe'en evening to escort two cadets who had been dismissed. One hundred and fifteen cadets declined to join the demonstration and remained in their quarters. The others left the grounds so quietly that their absence was not discovered until 7 o'clock, when the officer in charge commenced his inspection of the barracks. The commandant of cadets rode immediately to the depot, and after some disposition to defy authority on the part of a portion of the cadets had been quieted, formed the cadets in line and marched them back to the barracks. Before sending them to their quarters the commandant spoke to them of the serious aspect of their defiance of authority, commenting on the fact that it was the first time in the history of the academy that such a thing had occurred.

All day Thursday these cadets were kept under military arrest, but those not concerned in the affair attended duties as usual. The cadets are, as a body, fine looking fellows, not one under the army height of five feet, four inches, and the finest battalion the academy has had was sacrificed to discipline.

The announcement was made to the cadets by Col. A. F. Fleet in chapel yesterday morning. His remarks were to the effect that the most important lesson that young men could learn was absolute subordination to the constituted authorities and that the academy could not sacrifice its power to teach this lesson if half, or even all, its cadets had to be dismissed; that it was with this intention that Mr. Culver founded this institution, and that it would be better that these barracks be given up to the owls and bats than that they should be filled with young men whose conduct would defeat that intention.

The cadets who remained and those who went acknowledge the justice of the action taken, and in leaving the academy the dismissed students have been most quiet and orderly. The greater number of cadets participating in the demonstration doubtless did so thoughtlessly, but the authorities felt that no exceptions could be made. Culver Military academy has the largest attendance of any military academy in the United States, except the government institutions, and on account of its large waiting list after the opening in September new quarters were erected for the accommodation of twenty-four additional cadets.

KILLED BY CIGARETTES.

Wabash, Ind., Nov. 3.—William Fountain, aged twenty-five, son of the janitor of the Wabash high school building, died yesterday morning, after a week's illness, of cigarette poisoning. Young Fountain had been using cigarettes excessively for several years and the doctors say his system was saturated with nicotine.

A BRAVE PATROLMAN IS DEAD.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 3.—Patrolman Samuel Cooper, who was shot last week by Louis Jaquith, while he was attempting to arrest Jaquith for burglary, died Thursday night. He was 46 years old. Jaquith, who was shot in the lungs by Cooper, is recovering.

MISSIONARY OFFICERS.

Bluffton, Ind., Nov. 3.—The Woman's Home Missionary convention has ended its meeting here. Officers chosen: President, Mrs. L. A. Retts, of Parker; vice president, Mrs. C. R. Thornburg, of Hagerstown; secretary, Mrs. M. V. Beiger, of Mishawaka; treasurer, Mrs. John W. Vail, of Decatur.

BURNED COUNTY BALLOTS.

Sullivan, Ind., Nov. 3.—A fire broke out at 11 o'clock Thursday night in the press room of the Sullivan Times. The blaze was soon extinguished, but not until 15,000 county ballots and Thursday's edition of the Times had been ruined. The paper had been saturated with kerosene oil, and the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A man in this city is under suspicion.

DULL TRADE CAUSES FAILURE.

Bluffton, Ind., Nov. 3.—Josiah Feeser, dealer in buggies and harness, and operating a blacksmith and wagon shop, made a voluntary assignment yesterday. Henry Fritz was appointed receiver. Assets, $6,000; liabilities, $8,000. The principal creditors are buggy and harness dealers. The failure is due to falling off in trade.

ONE CLAIM ADJUSTED.

Windfall, Ind., Nov. 3.—Aaron H. Zehner, for ten years engaged in the grocery trade here, and also carrying a stock of boots and shoes, recently transferred his business to S. A. Webber, taking as part payment certain real estate. It develops that at the time of the transfer he owed firms at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago and other points, the claims aggregating $6,000. The Carnahan Shoe company, of Fort Wayne, of whom he purchased a bill of goods amounting to $900 just before the transfer, instituted two suits in the Tipton circuit court, one to replevin the goods, and the other to set aside the deed to the land, which he conveyed to his wife. Thursday these suits were compromised by Zehner paying the company 25 per cent. on claims, with costs of suit. The other creditors remain uncared for.

IS SLAIN BY HIS NEIGHBOR.

Greenwood, Ind., Nov. 3.—William Pherson, living five miles southeast of here, killed Milton Knapp Thursday, and yesterday made a full confession. A grudge had existed between the men for some time. The farms of the two men are side by side, and Thursday Knapp went out to his farm, where his son lives, to look after some work. Pherson saw Knapp crawling through a fence, and, picking up a cudgel of wood attacked him. Knapp drew his knife and defended himself as best he could, but he was beaten to death with the club and left lying in the fence corner. When discovered the hogs had devoured much of his body. Pherson, it is claimed, came to Greenwood and made a confession to his daughter, Mrs. Charles League. He was arrested by Marshal Dunlavy and taken to the office of the prosecuting attorney, where he is said to have made a full confession. He was taken to jail at Franklin. Pherson is about 70 years old.

WILL PAY COUNT BONI'S DEBTS.

New York, Nov. 3.—On the authority of an "intimate friend of the late Jay Gould," the World today announces that the debts of Count Boni de Castellane will be paid in full by the Goulds at once.

"The scandal attending the claims amounting to $4,000,000 against the spendthrift husband of Countess Anna is to be stopped," the paper adds. "A lump sum probably will be contributed by George, Helen, Howard, Edwin and Frank Gould to wipe out these debts, as they consider the honor of the Gould family is involved.

"Incidentally it was elicited that the Gould millions have nearly doubled since Jay Gould's death, and Anna's share is nearly $18,000,000, and her income nearer to $1,000,000 than $600,000, as heretofore stated. The total value of the Gould estate is now over $125,000,000."

Dr. Bull's

Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.

COUGH SYRUP

Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.

IS SURE

Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts.

FOR RENT.

The store room recently vacated by Kimball Piano Co., 109 Calhoun street. Kimball hall in connection. Apply 109 Calhoun street or Sentinel office. 5tf

LADIES' GARMENTS.

For Fall and Winter wear, made in up-to-date styles. See large line of sample goods at G. Schmidt's, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry St. 27tf

COL. SAMUEL H. CHURCH.

ASST. SECRETARY PENNA. CO., WILL ADDRESS RAILROAD MEN AND RAILROAD SHOPMEN, AT LIBRARY HALL, SATURDAY, NOV. 3D, AT 8:00 P. M.

Railroad Men's Republican Club and all other railroad and shopmen will form at the corner of Barr and Jefferson streets at 7 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of escorting Col. Church to Library Hall. 2t2

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Trade in wheat early today was of small scalping nature with prices somewhat irregular. December opened a shade lower at 73¾c to 73⅞, touched 73⅝@73⅞c, declined to 73⅛c and rallied to 73⅜c. Liverpool cables showed a decline about equal to that here yesterday. The weather was perfect for the movement. Local receipts were 120 cars, 2 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 563 cars, against 806 last week and 723 a year ago.

Corn was quiet and steady on a fair cash demand. December opened a shade higher at 35¼@35⅜c and sold to 35⅛@35¼c. Receipts were 191 cars.

There was practically no trade in Oats early. December opened unchanged at 22c. Receipts were 137 cars.

Provisions opened easier on lower prices at the yards and an estimate of heavy hog receipts next week. January pork opened 5@7½c under yesterday at $11.17½@11.20, and sold to $11.22½; January lard opened unchanged at $6.70 and January ribs 2½c down at $6.07½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Nov., 72½@72⅝c; Dec., 73¾c; Jan., 74⅛c.

Corn—Nov., 35⅛c; Dec., 35½c; Jan., 35¼; May, 36⅝@36⅞c.

Oats—Nov., 21⅝c; Dec., 22c; May, 23⅞@24c.

Pork—Nov., $10.70; Jan., $11.22½; May, $11.37½.

Lard—Nov., $7.22½; Dec., $6.27½@6.30; Jan., $6.67½.

Ribs—Nov., $6.27½; Jan., $6.97½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.80; Cash S. W., $1.70; Nov., $1.78½; Dec., $1.76; May, $1.76@1.77½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.40@5.90; poor to medium, $4.40@5.35; stockers and feeders, $2.60@4.40; cows, $2.00@4.25; heifers, $2.60@4.60; canners, $1.25@2.40; bulls, $2.50@4.40; calves, $4.00@6.12½; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas grass steers, $3.25@4.50; Texas bulls, $2.60@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts today, 23,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 2,553. Market 5@10c lower; top, $4.85. Mixed and butchers, $4.50@4.85; good to choice heavy, $4.50@4.85; rough heavy, $4.40@4.50; light, $4.40@4.80; bulk of sales, $4.60@4.70.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET

New York, Nov. 3.—Fractional advances for Americans in the London market had some influence at the opening here, but declines among the specialties and few of the railroads made the market irregular. Business was on a very small scale.

Indications of strength in the Steel stocks diffused a better tone through the market. Pressed Steel Car rose 3, on a report of a large foreign order for cars, and Tennessee Coal, Anaconda Mining, Colorado Fuel, National Tube, the local public Utilities, Sugar, Tobacco and Federal Steel, common and preferred stocks, gained 1@1¼. Moderate buying of the Grangers and Pacifics advanced those stocks a fraction.

Stocks were absorbed quite steadily on a rising scale, except for a slight momentary setback after the appearance of the bank statement. Considerable gains were established in some of the specialties. Sugar rose 1⅞ and Brooklyn Union Gas 2¾. The Steel stocks touched the top price in the second hour. In the railroad list advances were fractional except Rock Island, which rose 1¼, Burlington and Baltimore and Ohio a point each, and Louisville 1⅝. A late realizing movement made considerable inroads upon gains and the closing was easy at the reaction.

NEW YORK PROUCE.

New York, Nov. 3.—Butter—Receipts, 2,651 pkgs; market firm; creamery, 19@22½c; June creamery, 18@21c; factory, 13@16c.

Cheese—Receipts, 4,488 pkgs; market irregular; large white, 10¾c; small white, 11c; large colored, 10¾c; small colored, 11c.

Eggs—Receipts, 3,696 pkgs; market steady; western, regular packing, at mark, 17@20c; western, loss off, 22c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 4c; centrifugal, 96 test, —; molasses sugar, 3¼c; refined, dull; crushed, $6.15; powdered, $5.85; granulated, $5.75.

Coffee—Market dull; nominal.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Nov. 3.—Money on call nominal; prime mercantile paper, 4¾@5½ per cent; sterling exchange nominal with actual busines in bankers' bills at $4.83½@4.83¾ for demand and at $4.80 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.81@4.81½ and $4.85; commercial bills, $4.79½@4.80; silver certificates, 64½@65½c; bar silver, 64½c; Mexican dollars, 50½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Nov. 3.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds steady; government bonds strong:

Refunding 2s, when is., reg.	104½
Refunding 2s, when is., coup.	104½
U. S. 3s registered	109⅛
U. S. 3s coupon	109¼
U. S. 4s registered (new)	134⅝
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	134⅝
U. S. 4s registered (old)	115⅜
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	115⅜
U. S. 5s registered	112⅜
U. S. 5s coupon	112⅜

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Nov. 3.—The weekly bank statement of averages of the associated banks shows:

Loans, $792,330,800; decreased, $1,054,300.

Deposits, $841,775,200; decreased, $1,616,300.

Circulation, $30,717,800; increased, $167,800.

Legal tenders, $58,351,100; increased, $405,100.

Specie, $158,048,100; decreased, $890,600.

Total reserve, $216,394,200; decreased, $485,500.

Reserve required, $210,443,800; decreased, $404,075.

Surplus reserve, $5,950,400; decreased, $81,425.

GOING TO COLUMBIA CITY

HENDRICKS AND JEFFERSON CLUBS TO REPAY VISITS.

The City Band and Jefferson Drum Corps Will Furnish the Music—Gossip.

The Fort Wayne democratic clubs will this evening repay Columbia City for the visit made to this city two weeks ago. The Hendricks and Jefferson clubs are going down in a body and the City band will go with them. Besides, the Jefferson drum corps, twenty strong, will be in line, and altogether Columbia City will believe that everybody in Allen county is a democrat before midnight comes. The Pennsylvania has fixed a rate of fifty cents for the round trip and will start the special train at 6:45. Returning, the train leaves Columbia City at 11. The Hendricks club will meet at the Wayne hotel at 6:15 and the Jefferson club will meet at the club rooms. Members of all the ward clubs are invited to go and show to Columbia City that the democrats of Fort Wayne appreciate the visits they have so often made here. Hon. C. P. Drummond, democratic candidate for attorney general of Indiana, will deliver an address.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Next Monday evening the members of all democratic clubs in Fort Wayne are requested to meet at the Jefferson club rooms and there discuss arrangements for election day. The democratic committee desires some assistance in getting out the vote and will ask members of the clubs who can to volunteer one day for liberty and a maintenance of the principles of the red, white and blue.

Judge Allen Zollars will deliver the closing address of the campaign at Kendallville next Monday evening.

Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson left for Bluffton and Decatur today. He was met here by a committee of Decatur citizens, as follows: Mayor A. P. Beatty, D. D. Studabaker, Judge D. D. Heller, R. K. Erwin, E. Burt Lenhart, L. G. Ellingham, J. T. Merryman, C. J. Lutz, N. Blackburn, B. J. Terveer, J. S. Bowers, W. H. Niblack and D. E. Smith."

COMMITTED FOR PERJURY.

Kontiz, Prussia, Nov. 3.—The trial which had been in progress for a fortnight past of a number of persons suspected of being implicated in the mysterious murder of a boy, Ernst Winter, here some time ago in the so-called "Ritual Crime," has suddenly taken a sensational turn. The murdered boy's father, who is a high official, in a letter addressed to the states attorney, charges a Jewish butcher, Eisenstadt, of Prechlau, with accomplishing the murder. He also charges Eisenstadt and a synagogue sexton, Nossek, with perjury committed during the course of yesterday's testimony. The actual murderers have not yet been discovered.

ACTOR GIRARD DEAD.

New York, Nov. 2.—Frank Giraud, better known by his stage name of Frank Girard, is dead at his home in Brooklyn, the result of diabetes and paralysis. Mr. Giraud was sixty years of age and his life was an interesting one, leading from the blacksmith shop to the stage management of Tony Pastor's theater in Manhattan.

For a Cold in the Head

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Get UNCLE SAM page premiums. 30-aod-2tw

The finest work for the least money at Perrey's Gallery.

EVERY CAN OF Egg Baking Powder will in future bear this special label to meet unfair and unjust attacks:

The powder in this can contains no alum and is composed of the most wholesome ingredients as understood by the PURE FOOD LAWS.

The Subject of Light

The light question means that you should have sufficient light; and the only way to have enough is to have all you can get.

THE INCANDESENT ELECTRIC LIGHT IS THE BEST.....

because of its sufficiency and its cleanness. Always ready—no matches—no care—very little expense.

W. A. BRAUN,

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR,

123½ Calhoun St. Home 'phone 337.

ANGLE WORM PILLS

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"Good Night."

How few women know what it is to have a good night; a night of sound, restful sleep. They smile and say "good night" in cheery tones, but when the chamber door closes behind them, the smiling mask drops off, and shows the lines of suffering.

Other women have had the bad nights changed to good by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. So may you. Ninety-eight times in every hundred it perfectly cures diseases of the delicate womanly organs. It builds up the nervous system, puts flesh on the body and color on the cheek.

"Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. C. N. Anderson, of Rockbridge Baths, Rockbridge Co., Va., "is a God-send to suffering and nervous women, restoring health without subjecting their nerves to the shock of an examination.

"I was all run down in health—could not work but a short while without resting. Was so nervous at times that I could not even write; had a very poor appetite. I decided to write to Dr. Pierce and state my case. I received a favorable reply, and commenced taking the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets.' Took six bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' one of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of 'Pellets.' I can now work as well as I could before I was taken sick. I think Dr. Pierce's medicines the best in the world for sick and nervous women."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are specially adapted to the use of delicate women. Easy to take, gentle in action.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND THE ART OF EXPRESSION.....

Classes for Children Saturdays at 9 a. m. at

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL BUILDING.

For special classes of clubs of adults address

MISS ELLA KEEL,

Hanker Hall, 14 West Wayne St.

Graduate of Emerson College of Oratory, Boston.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

—AGENTS FOR—

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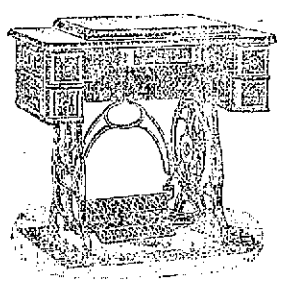


Sewing Machines

A first-class Sewing Machine at a very LOW PRICE.

FIVE YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

22 CALHOUN STREET.

Special Notice To Ladies.

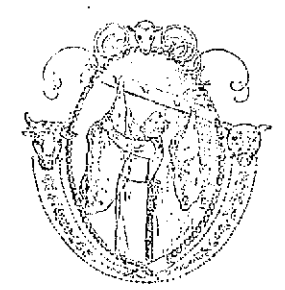
Having been unable to sell my stock and fixtures, I have put in stock a full line of Fall and Winter Goods which are second to none in the city. I have a beautiful line of Pattern Hats at reduced prices. I would most respectfully ask the ladies to call and see what I can do for them before placing their orders.

Retrimming done as usual.

My stock and fixtures are for sale. A good opening for one desiring to go in business.

Mrs J. W. Fahnstock,

128 Calhoun Street.



THE APPETIZING KIND

is the only sort of meat worth buying during the summer solstice—the only kind we sell. Fresh meats of all kinds, well kept and cared for from the time they leave the wholesale market to the time they leave our ice box. There's a lot in the "cutting up," too, and our people in the store know their business.

ECKART MEAT MARKET

COR. MAIN & HARRISON STS.

Geo. Abdon & Co.,

Sanitary Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.

ELECTRIC WIRING, SEWERAGE AND BEER PUMP WORK.

No 1 W. Columbia St.

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A FREE PATTERN

her own selection to every subscriber." Beautiful colored Lithographed plates and illustrations. Original, correct, artistic, exquisite and strictly up-to-date designs

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Unsurpassing economics, fancy work, home hold hints, short stories, current topics, etc. Subscribe to-day. Only 50c yearly. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

For ladies, misses, girls and little children. Time cer tainly tells. Other fast colored by the age of any other patterns. Have no equal for style and perfect fit.

McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10¢ 15¢

Easily put together. Only 10 and 15 cents each—none higher. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail. Ask for them. Absolutely very latest up-to-date styles

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138-146 West 14th Street, - - New York City, N. Y.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

Business - Directory.

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ROBERT KLAEHN,
39 West Main.
Undertaker,
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate, and Loans,
No. 24 W. Wayne Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $350,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four month.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jared D. Bond, Cashier.
Charles E. Bond, Assistant Cashier.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex may consult me free of charge at my office, 16 W. Wayne St. Telephone 243.

THIEME
THE TAILOR.
Fine Tailoring at Popular Prices.
39 E. COLUMBIA ST

GATES' FAST RUN

MADE UP SIXTY-SEVEN MINUTES OF LOST TIME.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S FLYER

AN ENGINE WITH EIGHTY-FOUR INCH DRIVERS.

SEVERAL SHOPMEN INJURED

GEORGE ODUM SLASHED ACROSS THE CHEEK.

No. 21, the Pennsylvania's fast mail and express train, made a very creditable run again yesterday. It was hauled by class X engine, No. 278, Engineer William Gates and Fireman G. W. Grubb in the cab, and consisted of seven cars, all heavily laden. The train left this city two hours and forty-one minutes late and went into Chicago one hour and thirty-four minutes late. The run, 148 miles, was made in three hours and forty-three minutes. This beats the run made a few days ago by Engineer Chester Durnell, with the same train, by six or seven minutes. Mr. Durnell's train, however, had eleven cars.

A NEW PENNSYLVANIA FLYER.

A new styled engine, built by the Pennsylvania company for great speed, is on the western division of the Pittsburg road for trial and it may remain here if it performs satisfactorily. This engine in general appearance and make-up resembles the old class O pattern, which has been in passenger service on this end of the road for several years. It is heavier and larger than the class O and not so heavy as the big G4A, which was described in these columns some time ago. The new engine is classed D16A, has two pairs of eighty-four inch drivers, great boiler capacity, and is said to be one of the fastest engines ever turned out of the Pennsylvania shops. It was built for the Cleveland and Pittsburg branch of the system and bears the initial letters of that road and the number 640. It took the Crestline accommodation, No. 36, east this morning and will bring 39 here tonight, Engineer Tony Kelker at the throttle.

BIG ENGINE OUTPUT.

There were eight engines turned out of the Pittsburg repair shops during the week ending today, an unusually large number. They were Nos. 317, 107, 119, 121, 137, 185, 194 and 228. During the same time there were taken in for repairs engines 269, 332, 330, 306 and 58.

HAND BADLY PINCHED.

This morning, while making a coupling in the Pittsburg yards, Switchman D. A. Brown had his left hand caught and the member was badly pinched. All of the fingers were squeezed, but it is thought that they can be saved. The unfortunate man was taken to St. Joseph hospital, where Dr. C. B. Stemen dressed his wounded hand.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

The Pennsylvania company yesterday issued bulletins announcing the adoption of the pension system, the plans for which were published several months ago in The Sentinel.

SHOULDER DISLOCATED.

Foreman George W. Lynn, of the Lake Erie and Western shops, had his shoulder dislocated yesterday. He fell while climbing in an engine cab. Drs. Canning and Harrod reduced the dislocation.

CHEEK BONE LAID BARE.

George Odum is in the Wabash hospital at Peru, with a gash across his right cheek, extending from the ear to the corner of the mouth. Mr. Odum is an apprentice in the Wabash shops inthis city. Last night he went to Peru with the excursion party and there got into a quarrel with a young fellow from Logansport. Without any preliminary skirmish, the Logansport man whipped out a knife and slashed Mr. Odum, laying the bone bare a space of two inches. Some of Mr. Odum's companions took up the matter and gave the Logansport man a severe whipping. The quarrel is said to have originated over a matter in which a young lady figured and to have been of some months' standing.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Michael Collins, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is sick and off duty.

M. Conners, of the Pittsburg shops, has gone to Warsaw to visit his family.

Fred Stahl, an apprentice in the Wabash shops, is in Peru, visiting relatives.

Fireman P. Beltz, of the Pittsburg, is off duty on account of the sickness of his wife.

Chester Kelley, late of Huntington, has taken a position in the Wabash shops.

Machinist Harry J. Lawler, late of Detroit, has taken a position in the Wabash shops.

Conductor J. J. Hill, of the Nickel Plate, is sick at Bellevue. Conductor A. Little was sent to bring the train here.

Nickel Plate Engineer Frank Davis, after an illness of a week, reported for work on the road last night.

Nickel Plate Brakemen C. A. Blount and E. M. Young have reported for work after a day or two of rest.

H. J. Motherwell, Henry Beckness, W. Krudop, C. H. Tweedy and H. Jacobs are sick and off duty. All are Pittsburg shopmen.

Engineers J. E. Quinn and J. H. Cook and Firemen C. H. Minser, A. Evans and J. G. Weisell, of the Nickel Plate, are taking a brief rest.

Another car load of machinery, the fifth so far, arrived at the electric works this morning. It came from the Siemens-Halske works in Chicago.

E. T. Davis, foreman of the Pennsylvania company freight house at Indianapolis, arrived home last night and will remain here until after the election.

President W. H. Canniff, of the Nickel Plate, passed through the city last evening, at 8 o'clock, en route to his home, after a business trip over the line.

Conductor William Epps, of the Nickel Plate, who took a few days' leave of absence for the purpose of attending to some private business in Bellevue, has reported for duty.

John Stegerwald, turner, has resigned his position at the factory of Rhinesmith & Simonson and will leave tonight for Cincinnati, where he has secured a more lucrative position.

The Archer Printing company yesterday gave the Bass Foundry and Machine company the contract to build a boiler for the new printing plant soon to be established by the Archer people.

Alexander Craw, for seventeen years manager of the telegraph department of the West Shore road, has been appointed claim agent of the Pennsylvania division of the New York Central lines.

F. W. Trarbach, a boilermaker at the Pittsburg shops, had the index finger of his left hand dislocated yesterday. The accident is a painful one and will keep Mr. Trarbach from his work for awhile.

Pittsburg Fireman T. R. Hunt had the misfortune to injure his hand severely yesterday and will be off duty a few days in consequence of the accident. Fireman T. F. Gaskins is also off duty, he being sick.

Charles Bond, foreman of the Wabash round house, has returned from Moberly, where he attended the wedding of Joseph Jones, the foreman of the Wabash tin shop. Mr. Jones and his bride have not yet arrived in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Jerome have returned from Cleveland, where they were summoned last week by a message informing them of the serious illness of his sister. Mr. Jerome is a Nickel Plate fireman and he resumed work yesterday.

It is stated that with Charles Hayes taking the presidency of the Southern Pacific, J. C. Stubbs will become first vice president, and that E. O. McCormick, the present passenger traffic manager of the lines, will be made third vice president.

D. H. Landerback, of Chicago, has gone to London to take charge of the Charing Cross Underground railroad, in which Charles T. Yerkes and other Chicago and eastern capitalists are interested. He will be the personal representative in London of the American syndicate.

William Jackson, the veteran watchman at the Fairfield avenue crossing of the Pittsburg road, has returned to the city after an absence of six weeks. He was visiting his son at Baltimore, Md.; Springfield, Ohio, and Lima, Ohio. Mr. Jackson will resume his place of duty next Wednesday. He is still quite lame, but believes that he will be able to perform his work.

The Erie is building at Huntington, Ind., a large brick round house, resting on a stone foundation, with stalls long enough to admit readily any of the company's locomotives.

G. P. Smith, formerly chief engineer of the St. Joseph and Grand Island, has been appointed first assistant to the chief engineer of the Lake Shore road. He will look chiefly after the Lake Erie and Western lines now controlled by the Lake Shore.

Thursday a number of changes became effective on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. E. R. Scuvill, superintendent of telegraph, goes to Flora, Ill., as superintendent of the Quincy division, succeeding G. H. Groce. C. T. Hendrickson, who the past five years has been chief clerk to General Superintendent Long, is made superintendent of telegraph, and Harry G. Kruse succeeds Mr. Hendrickson.

The roads of Indiana, which has been one of the principal stumping grounds for both the democratic and republican campaigners, and which has been the scene of more political demonstrations than any other state in the union, possibly, with the exception of New York, are disappointed over the business of the campaign. Some of the roads made elaborate preparations for the multitudes expected to swarm from points away from the rallying ground, setting aside coaches which might have been used for other excursion purposes and increasing the number of agents.

The committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul have returned home from a meeting with the general manager and the general superintendent. Their request for an advance in wages was granted without hesitation, the new schedule to go into effect November 26, and will affect every one of the 2,200 engineers on the system. The compound ten-wheel and eight-wheel men pay will be increased fifteen cents per 100 miles, the switch engineers being increased twenty-seven and one-half cents per day. The aggregate of these increases will amount to $30,000 per annum.

NEW RAILROADS IN CHINA.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 3.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, inspected the Carnegie armor plate and other mills and was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Carnegie Steel company. While at dinner he said he came to Pittsburg to get data for the chief engineer of the Chinese empire, who contemplates large improvements on railroads and other industries. He asked for data from the Westinghouse people on railroad brakes. He said the Chinese empire was going to rebuild railroads and wanted some new improvements. He thought he could get lots of them from Pittsburg.

"Of course, it does not mean that you will get any orders," he said, "because in all probability we can find somebody else who can do the work better and cheaper."

JONES IS RECOVERING.

New York, Nov. 3.—Charles F. Jones, secretary-valet of the late William Marsh Rice, and who was arrested on a charge of forgery, and attempted to commit suicide in the tombs by cutting his throat, passed a very comfortable night in the hospital and slept several hours. He said when he awakened that he felt better and stronger. The report that Jones is mentally unbalanced is denied at the hospital and it is declared his mind is as clear as ever.

DON CARLOS NOT BACK OF IT.

Venice, Nov. 3.—Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, in the course of an interview had with him here, declared that the present rising in Spain is contrary to his orders and will retard instead of promoting his efforts to secure his rights.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a
GOLD MEDAL
to
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

BAKER'S
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,
DORCHESTER MASS.,
ESTABLISHED 1780.
TRADE-MARK

Relief for the Gentler Sex

"Mother's Friend" is a special friend during the nine trying months before childbirth. It is a simple liniment of marvelous power, and, by its relaxation of the muscles, allays all nervousness, relieves distressing headaches, cramps and nausea.
It is a blessing in a bottle, robbing confinement of all its pain.
"Mother's Friend" is sold by all responsible druggists at $1.00 per bottle. If it cannot be found, we will send it by express prepaid anywhere in the United States upon receipt of price.
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
We publish a book on "Motherhood" that every one of the gender sex can have mailed free upon request.

"Oh, for relief!"

DOES NOT FOLLOW THE FLAG

CONSTITUTION NOT A PART OF SOVEREIGNTY.

Judge Estee, of Hawaii, Decides That Island Laws Have Not Been Superseded.

Honolulu, Oct. 25, via San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 3.—United States District Judge Estee has rendered a decision to the effect that the constitution does not follow the flag in an important libel case that has been before the courts here for some time.

William H. Marshall was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for criminal libel. He made an appeal to the supreme court of Hawaii on technical grounds, alleging that the methods pursued during his trial were not in accordance with American procedure. The lower court was sustained and Marshall turned to Judge Estee with a writ of habeas corpus.

Judge Estee held that the laws of Hawaii allowing conviction of defendants upon a verdict by nine jurors were still in force at the time of Marshall's trial, which was long after the passage of the resolution annexing Hawaii to the union. The judge said that Hawaii before being annexed "was a free, enlightened state, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty, and when with its consent the islands were annexed by the United States not only the land, but the people, with their laws and customs, were annexed; and by the well established law of nations these laws and customs remained in force until new laws were enacted for the government of the territory."

One of the circuit judges here, taking a vew opposite to that of Judge Estee, has already released a prisoner who was convicted of an infamous crime without a grand jury indictment, but the circuit court to whom Marshall's appeal went held the other way.

WHAT CAUSES DEAFNESS.

The Principal Cause is Curable but Generally Overlooked.

Many things may cause deafness, and very often it is difficult to trace a cause. Some people inherit deafness. Acute diseases like scarlet fever sometimes cause deafness. But by far the most common cause of loss of hearing is catarrh of the head and throat.

A prominent specialist on ear troubles gives as his opinion that nine out of ten cases of deafness is traced to throat trouble; this is probably overstated, but it is certainly true that more than half of all cases of poor hearing were caused by catarrh.

The catarrhal secretion in the nose and throat finds its way into the Eustachian tube and by clogging it up very soon affects the hearing and the hardening of the secretion makes the loss of hearing permanent, unless the catarrh which caused the trouble is cured.

Those who are hard of hearing may think this a little far fetched, but any one at all observant must have noticed how a hard cold in the head will affect the hearing and that catarrh if long neglected will certainly impair the sense of hearing and ultimately cause deafness.

If the nose and throat are kept clear and free from the unhealthy secretions of catarrh, the hearing will at once greatly improve and anyone suffering from deafness and catarrh can satisfy themselves on this point by using a fifty cent box of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new catarrh cure, which in the past year has won the approval of thousands of catarrh sufferers as well as physicians, because it is in convenient form to use, contains no cocaine or opiate and is as safe and pleasant for children as for their elders.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is a wholesome combination of Blood root, Guaiacol, Encaluptol and similar antiseptics and they cure catarrh and catarrhal deafness by action upon the blood and mucous membrane of the nose and throat.

As one physician aptly expresses it: "You do not have to draw upon the imagination to discover whether you are getting benefit from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; improvement and relief are apparent from the first tablet taken.

All druggists sell and recommend them. They cost but fifty cents for full sized package and any catarrh sufferer who has wasted time and money on sprays, salves and powders will appreciate to the full the merit of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

Vienna Panels, only $2.00 per doz., at Perrey's Gallery.

WANTS NO DEPUTIES.

Denver, Nov. 3.—Mayor Johnson has applied to the United States district court to prevent the appointment of deputies of United States Marshal Bailey to serve at the polls next Tuesday and Judge Hallett has set the hearing for Monday. The mayor in his petition declares that the action of the marshal causes danger of violence and bloodshed and intimidation of voters.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

DEATH'S RECORD OF THE DAY

ALBERT E. MELCHING EXPIRED THIS MORNING.

Was a Son of the Sheriff of Allen County—Other Deaths and Funerals of the Day.

Albert Edward Melching, son of Sheriff and Mrs. A. E. Melching, died at 1 o'clock this morning after a protracted illness from tubercular meningitis of the brain, at the age of 13 years. For weeks the loving parents and countless friends have watched with tender solicitude the lovable boy's brave battle with encroaching disease. Since nearly four weeks ago he has been confined to his bed, and during the greater part of the past two weeks has been unconscious, through it all his remarkable vitality manifesting itself in the struggle which even fondest friends recognized as hopeless. Eight years ago the little sufferer was stricken with an incurable derangement of the hip joint, and through uncomplaining years the sweetness and tenderness of his lovable disposition drew him close to the hearts of all, while his mental and intellectual development was far beyond his years. Surviving are the grief-stricken parents, three brothers, William F., August and Edward, and four sisters, Clara, Minnie, Anna and Loretta. Another son, bearing the same name of the deceased, died in infancy, and a daughter passed away at the age of 8 years.

Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence and at 2 o'clock from St. Paul's Lutheran church. Rev. Miller will officiate.

YATES.

Ruth Irene Yates, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yates, of 26 Hough street, died at 1 o'clock this morning from stomach trouble at the age of 2 months and 16 days.

The funeral services will be held from the residence Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

SCHIFFERLE.

Conrad Schifferle, an inmate of the county poor farm, died this morning at 5 o'clock, from dropsy. Deceased has been an inmate of the institution but a short time, having entered on September 26th. Mr. Schifferle was 56 years old and leaves a wife and daughter, who reside near the Berghoff brewery. He was born in Switzerland, but has been in this country may years. Mr. Schifferle was the inventor of the "Boss" roaster and at one time was very well off. Within the past few years he lost all his money and was obliged to seek the shelter of the county institution. No funeral arrangements have been made.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coblentz.—Funeral services of Mrs. J. W. Coblentz are held at 1 o'clock this afternoon from the residence, 92 West Main street, Rev. Dr. Moffat officiating. The remains will be taken to Sandusky, Ohio, for interment.

Glossop.—Funeral services of William Glossop will be held Sunday afternoon at 12:30 from the residence, 150 Force street, and at 1 o'clock from St. Patrick's Catholic church.

Closterman.—The remains of Cornelius Closterman were shipped to his former home at Kalamazoo this evening and the funeral services will be held there tomorrow.

Foley.—Funeral services of Mrs. Honora Foley will be held from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Catherine Shea, 7 Walnut street, Monday morning at 8:30, and at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's Catholic church. Mrs. Foley's home was at 57 Prince street, and she was the widow of Patrick Foley, who died in Ireland in 1881. A daughter, Mrs. Henkenius, died in 1892, and one son, Jeremiah Foley, is now in poor health and is a patient at St. Roche's hospital.

Johnson.—Funeral services of Mrs. Myrtle Johnson will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 from the residence, 95 Franklin avenue.

ABOLISH STATE TELEPHONES.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—The telephone system of the Russian cities, hitherto operated by the state, will be sold at auction November 20. It is understood the St. Petersburg municipal government will bid for the local franchise.

JEWEL THIEF HELD.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 3.—Detective Nugent, of New York, has arrived in this city for the purpose of taking Charles Mather to New York, where he is accused of stealing jewels valued at $45,000. Aplication will be made today for extradition papers.

NATIONS RATIFY TREATY.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 3.—Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the reform bureau, reports that he has just received a letter from the department of foreign affairs of the Congo Free State giving a list of the countries that have ratified the second international treaty for the protection of the natives of Central Africa against intoxicants. The countries which had ratified up to Oct. 20, 1900, the date of the latter, are: Germany, Belgium, Spain, Congo Free State, French Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Norway and Turkey. The treaty was sent to the United States on Dec. 11, 1899, and referred to the committee of foreign affairs.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN CHINA.

London, Nov. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Ichow, dated October 28, which says heavy fighting has occurred in the mountains on the Shan-Si frontier. An Anglo-German force of 1,500 men, commanded by Colonel Van Norman, stormed Tsching-Kung pass. The Chinese occupied a strong position on the crest and stubbornly resisted. They poured a hot outfilading fire on the advance party of eight Germans, under Major Von Forester, but the British Bengal cavalry and mounted sappers, dismounting, scaled the heights, turned the enemy's flanks and relieved the Germans.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

-RURODE'S.-

JACK FROST—

Is knocking at the door. Look after your . . . . . .

—Winter Wants.

The best and choicest merchandise is here in unlimited quantities. To you the vital question is, Where will your money go farthest? Where secure the best values? The lowest prices? Thousands of pleased customers will answer,

THE NEW YORK STORE.

Furs.

Our unequalled buying position enables us to offer Furs of all sorts at exceedingly low prices. We are showing Scarfs and Collars in Coney, Electric Seal, Opossum, Raccoon, Marten, Astrachan, Persian, Fox, Beaver, Otter, Mink, and Seal, made in the newest styles and in the best manner. See these specials:

Electric Seal Scarfs, with six foxtails.....$1.98 each

Imitation Black Marten Scarfs, with six large tails, ...$4.75 each

Real Black Marten Scarfs, with six large foxtails, a bargain.....$6.50 each

Electric Seal Storm Collars, with tab-trimmed with tails. .....$2.50 each

Electric Seal Collarette, with long tab-trimmed, with heads and tails.....$6.50 each

Electric Seal Capes, 30 inches long, with guaranteed lining, ...$20.00 each

Electric Seal Jackets, perfect fitting and guaranteed for two years.....$35.00 each

Blankets.

We have built up our big Blanket trade by giving the best goods for the least money. A guarantee of snug warm nights goes with every pair of our Blankets.

Full size heavy fleeced Blankets in white and grey, special price.....$2.25 a pair

Heavy all-wool Blankets, full size, white and grey, extra value.....$3.00 a pair

Very fine all-wool, full size, Blankets, in white, red and grey.....$4.00 a pair

Our special wool Blanket in white, red, grey and fancy plaids, is the best to be had for the price.....$5.00 a pair

Bed Comforts, made of the best materials and filled with clean cotton, special good things at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and up to $3.50 each.

Fine wool and down-filled Comforts, covered with silkoline, satin and silk, at right prices.

Underwear.

The largest variety at dry goods store profits, which means money-saving. Some extra values. See them.

FOR MEN.

Two cases heavy, double fleeced Shirts and Drawers, silk trimmed neck and front .....30c each

Sanitary fleeced Shirts and Drawers, silk bound neck and front, looks like a dollar garment.....50c each

FOR WOMEN.

Extra heavy cotton fleeced Vests and Pants, a trade winner.....25c each

Fine fleeced cotton Vests and Pants, unusual value..... .....50c each

Fleeced Union Suits, open across chest and down front; you seldom see them at this price.....50c a suit

We are sole agents in Fort Wayne for all the best known brands of Underwear for Men, Women and Children.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

W. C. CLEARY,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Has just received a full line
FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS.
Perfect fit guaranteed.
11 W. WASHINGTON ST.

CLAIRVOYANT.
MRS. DR. BEATTIE,
THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER,
Office and Residence
63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.
Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influences, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing treasures; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.
Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1472 Main.

GET A HOME
With the money that you would otherwise pay for rent. Join the
HOME CO-OPERATIVE UNION,
of Lima, Ohio.
If interested, call on O. H. LILLEY, Allen Co. Agent, 14 Arcade Bldg. Agents wanted.

—THE—
CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits of .....
One Dollar
—AND UP.—
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

Ourv Way of Doing Business

Diligence is the mother of good luck and fortune gives all things to industry. Experience has taught us the truth of this proverb. We are progressive tailors. We give it our personal, constant and undivided attention. That's why we are recognized as Fort Wayne's foremost tailors, and that's why the garments made by us give such universal satisfaction. Business suits $25.00 made here at home by the best tailors.

I. Mautner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms 650
Business Office 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—Forecast for Indiana—Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight, increasing southwest winds.

LOCAL LINES.

Robert Orff has returned to Paducah, Ky.

Mrs. A. E. Carroll is visiting in South Whitley.

Mrs. H. B. Rumsey is visiting friends at Chicago.

Carl Rurode is at home from Culver Military academy.

Miss Addie Fry has gone to Decatur, Ala., to spend the winter.

Mrs. A. B. Trentman is visiting her son Stephen in South Bend.

Mrs. J. C. DeLong, of Monroeville, visited friends in the city Friday.

Miss Louise Greenwell, of Huntertown, is visiting Miss Ada Moore.

Mrs. Jacob Shank has returned from an extended visit in Cincinnati.

Dr. L. P. Drayer, city bacteriologist, is in Chicago on business today.

Miss Kate Evans, of Salem, Va., is visiting the family of W. H. Hoffman.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Rowan are visiting friends in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mrs. J. B. Reuss left today for Cincinnati, O., and Covington, Ky., to visit.

Mrs. George B. Campbell, of Marion, is visiting Mrs. E. L. Beaver, of Lakeside.

Mrs. L. J. Karns and Miss Verdi, of Bluffton, were visitors in the city on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Drewett have returned from a visit with friends in Bluffton.

William Merz, the south side druggist, transacted business in Chicago, on Friday.

Lawrence Eberbach, of Washington, D. C., is visiting his uncle, Dr. J. A. Stutz.

Richard Allen has taken a position as janitor of Plymouth Congregational church.

Mrs. C. E. Kendrick is convalescent from a protracted and severe siege of typhoid fever.

Mrs. J. A. Huston, of West DeWald street, is visiting friends at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

The regular business meeting of Zion's Walther league will be held Monday evening.

J. M. McKay, of Bursley & Co., is confined to his home in Lakeside with an attack of malaria.

Thomas Davis, a student at the Indiana university, is in the city for a brief visit with friends.

Rev. Llewellyn L. Henson has returned from a business visit in New York and other eastern cities.

Mrs. Merz, of Vera Cruz, has arrived in the city, and will make her home with her son, William Merz.

Dr. C. S. Williams, coroner of Whitley county, was in the city Friday to attend the democratic demonstration.

Dr. E. J. McOscar is in Garrett, where he was called to attend a relative who was badly injured on Friday.

Ed. Zigerli and sister, Mrs. DeLorme, of Huntington, are in the city to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. G. W. Burkett entertained a party of friends at a luncheon at her home in Lakeside on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Nannie Emley, of Huntington, is in the city and will remain over Sunday the guest of Mrs. Mary L. Immel.

Mrs. E. Van Tilberg has returned from a visit with friends in Ohio. Mr. Van Tilberg will return home on Monday.

Mrs. James Arthur left Friday for Milwaukee to join her husband, and they will make their future home in that city.

Thomas Farran, of Philadelphia, is in the city the guest of his sister, Mrs. F. G. Schneider, of West Jefferson street.

Miss Anna Lee Scott, of Collinsville, O., is visiting friends in the city. Miss Scott is a sister of Mrs. J. A. P. McGaw.

Chester Gordon, 20 years old, was knocked down and beaten at the corner of Berry and Calhoun streets last night. The young man claims he was yelling for McKinley when some one struck him and he threatens proceedings.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Schneider have issued invitations to the wedding of their niece, Miss Della Farnen, and Clement A. Fox on Wednesday morning, November 14, at 9 o'clock, at the Cathedral. A reception from 8 to 12 in the evening at Mulqueen's Dancing academy will be held.

Joseph Skilling, the 13-year-old son of Joseph Skilling, of Garrett, was run over and badly injured by a train Friday. One leg was cut off near the hip, and the other will have to be amputated at the knee. It is doubtful if he can live. He is a nephew of Mrs. Mary McKean, of this city.

Mrs. Alma Niedhammer entertained the ladies of S. W. Stirk Circle, of the G. A. R.

Mesdames Will Johnson and E. C. Smith have returned from visits in South Whitley.

George Hagist went to Napoleon, O., today to join his wife, and they will return home on Monday.

Mrs. James Eldridge, of Richmond, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Grimes, has returned home.

Mrs. James Caldwell, of Cleveland, O., who has been visiting her son, D. H. Caldwell, and family, has returned home.

Mrs. W. J. Vesey, assisted by Mrs. E. W. Cook, will entertain the members of the South Side Aid society on Monday afternoon.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lapp, of South Webster street—a son. Of course, Grandpa Henry Lapp is happy, his only regret being that the youngster cannot cast a vote for W. J. Bryan next Tuesday.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Comparet, of Liberty street, this morning. The little fellow brought with him a full measure of gladness to the hearts of the father and mother, who are among the most esteemed citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rowe, of No. 57 West DeWald street, were called to Bluffton yesterday by the death of Mrs. Wilmore, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Rowe. Mrs. Wilmore has often visited in Fort Wayne and her death will be a surprise to many friends.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Clerk A. M. Schmidt, of the board of works, has issued the following building permits:

Louis Oddou, dwelling on lot No. 27, Comparet's addition; cost $1,000.

August Hartman, lot No. 6, Stoppenhagen's addition; cost, $1,200.

Fred H. Breimeyer, dwelling, west half of lot No. 100; cost, $1,000.

DIED AT DAYTON.

Samuel Pritchard, formerly of this city, died on Monday at Dayton, Ohio, from pulmonary tuberculosis, at the age of 63 years, and his remains were taken to South Whitley for interment. Surviving are the widow, together with Miss Lodie Pritchard, of this city; Miss Myrtle Pritchard, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. George A. Dehm, of Havana, Ill. While a resident of Fort Wayne Mr. Pritchard was employed at the Bloomingdale mills and the Bond Cereal mills.

COUNCIL TO MEET.

Mayor Scherer this afternoon issued a call for a special meeting of the city council to be held at 7:30 this evening. The council will be asked to approve the contract of the water works trustees for the testing of the compressed air system. The special committee has decided to recommend the adoption of the system. It is doubtful if a quorum will be present as many of the council are going to Columbia City with the democratic clubs.

FELL FROM A BUGGY.

Mrs. Ruf, wife of Rev. B. Ruf, superintendent of the Reformed Orphans' home, had a very narrow escape from death Friday afternoon. Mrs. Ruf was preparing to get out of her buggy when the horse started forward, and she was thrown backward over the seat and fell to the ground, alighting on her head. She was stunned by the fall, and was badly bruised about the head, shoulders and arms. Dr. C. Maritz attended the patient, who is making a good recovery.

UNCLE SAM Stamps are most valuable and never fail. 30-eod-2tw

Fine Turkey Dinner, 25c.
METROPOLITAN CAFE,
32 East Wayne St.

An Indian Prince, George Godfrey, after suffering with rheumatism, was permanently cured with Wright's Rheumatic Remedy. Guaranteed by Meyer Bros., Dreier & Bro. and W. F. Beneke.

RUGS, BEAUTIFUL RUGS.

Made from your old carpets. Our rugs are something new and are not to be compared with any other make. Carpets cleaned, remade and laid; mattresses and feathers renovated.
THE ZIMMER CARPET CLEANING CO. Phone 496.
S22-eod-tf

UNCLE SAM Stamps are good. 30-eod-2tw

SPIRITUALISM.

The First Spiritual Society of this city have engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sprague, of New York City, who are known as some of the best inspirational Lecturers and Test Mediums of this country. They will give lectures, followed by tests, every Sunday, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; also Wednesday evening, 7:30, in Elektron Building. Take elevator. Everybody invited. Admission, 10c.

DISTRIBUTING THE BALLOTS

INSPECTORS CALL AT CLERK'S OFFICE AND GET THEM.

Election Commissioners Have a Very Busy Day—The Latest Court News.

The election commissioners are having a busy day of it distributing ballots for the election next Tuesday. All day Clerk Belot, H. M. Metzger and Wilmer Leonard, members of the commission, have been on duty in the clerk's office handing out the ballots to the election inspectors. Each inspector gets four packages and has quite a load to carry home with him. There are in the county ninety-two precincts, one-half of which are located outside of the city of Fort Wayne. With his ballots each inspector receives a number of election notices, which he is expected to post in every precinct. These notices are printed in both English and German. The law requires that the inspectors must take out ballots the Saturday preceding election, and if they are not then called for the commissioners on the Monday before the election send out commissioners to deliver to inspectors those ballots uncalled for. The commissioners expect to have to make delivery to several inspectors next Monday.

COURT NOTES.

The county commissioners today filled three vacancies in election inspectorships. They were as follows: John E. Long in the twentieth precinct; Frederick Wahrenberg in the twenty-fourth precinct, and Chris Solomon in the first precinct in Washington township.

William Hachmeyer has made application for divorce from Martha Hachmeyer, alleging cruel and inhuman treatment. The couple were married in August, this year, and separated in October. R. B. Dreibilbiss penned the complaint.

In the superior court today Judge Vesey admitted two or three men to citizenship.

The will of the late George W. Henderson has been filed for probate in the circuit court.

William Hackmeyer sues for a decree of divorce from Martha Hackmeyer. R. B. Dreibilbiss is attorney.

K. J. Bauer has filed a plat of Bauer's sub-division of plat "C," Trentman and Wagner's addition. It is north of the feeder canal and south of Fourth street.

Monday is the last day for paying taxes without penalty and County Treasurer Rohan and his force are very busy receiving money.

The rush for naturalization papers continues and little else is done by the courts these days.

OPEN SUNDAYS.

Perrey's Gallery will be open from 1 to 3 every Sunday.

UNCLE SAM Stamps are more valuable than all others, remember. 30-eod-2tw

LOST—DIAMOND STUD,

Between Harrison and Union, on West Berry. Finder will please return to this office and receive $25.00 reward. 3t2

THE BEE HIVE

TONIGHT'S TRADE.

FLANNELETTE HOUSE JACKETS, 37C EACH; REGULAR PRICE, 60C.

50 Rainyday Skirts, handsomely stitched, sold for $1.50, tomorrow's price, $2.88.

100 All-Wool Flannel Ladies' Shirt Waists, regular price, $1.25, for 83c.

50 Ladies' Covert Cloth Jackets, Velvet Collar, worth $6.50, tomorrow, $3.98.

Black and Colored Silk Waists, regular price, $5.00, for $3.98.

50 doz. Ladies' Golf Gloves, regular price, 50c, for 43c pair.

50 doz. Children's Golf Gloves, regular price, 25c, for 19c pair.

100 doz. Ladies' Stock Collars, regular price 25c, for 15c each.

500 Axminster Rugs, 27x60 size, $1.39 each; worth $2.75.

300 Smyrna Rugs, 30x60, $1.19; worth $2.00.

CURTAIN BARGAINS.

$1.00 Lace Curtains, 75c pair.
$1.25 Lace Curtains, 98c pair.
$1.50 Lace Curtains, $1.19 pair.
$2.00 Lace Curtains, $1.39 pair.
$2.50 Lace Curtains, $1.74 pair.
Bargains in every department.
THE FRANK DRY GOODS CO.

See U. S. Stamp new goods. 30-eod-2tw

Four Points Of View

Not only from four points of view, but from all points of view

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

is found to be the "salt" of salts, and, used in time, the foundation of health. If you are suffering from that all too common complaint, Dyspepsia, with its attendant ills, Constipation, Headaches, Impure Blood, etc., use Abbey's Salt daily and it will bring you health. The 25c. size is the trial size. The 50c. size will cure an ordinary case of Dyspepsia or Constipation. The $1.00 size is the economical size for regular use.

The Salt of Salts — Used Daily Gives Health — The Foundation of Health — 25c 50c $1 $100 per Bottle

JAS. T. BURDICK, M.D., Brooklyn, N.Y., says: "I am free to say that I like the effect of the Salt so well that I prescribe it now altogether instead of citrate of magnesia, Seidlitz powders, etc. It is the best general saline laxative that I know of."

Sold by most druggists or sent by mail.
THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO.,
9-15 Murray St., New York.
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For sale by— Pellens & Polster, 94 Calhoun St.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2-tf

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and mind reader in the world. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office and residence, 28 Chicago street. Price, 50c. 13-tf

Rummage Sale, Arcade building, conducted by the Y. W. C. A. 1-4t

IT PAYS

To drink BURSLEY'S HIGH GRADE Coffee; is medium in price, high in quality, and freshly roasted the day you get it. Beautiful premiums shown in our window, No. 133 Calhoun street.

HOW TO VOTE

Is your own privilege, but to buy all kinds of stoves at your own price you must call on Goldstine, 23 West Main street. Republicans and democrats treated alike.

NOTICE TO B. R. R. T.

All members of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen lodge No. 136, are requested to meet at the lodge room at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, Nov. 4, to take part in the funeral of W. M. Glossop.
By Order of Committee. 2-2t

COL. SAMUEL H. CHURCH,

ASST. SECRETARY PENNA. CO., WILL ADDRESS RAILROAD MEN AND RAILROAD SHOPMEN. AT LIBRARY HALL, SATURDAY, NOV. 3D, AT 8:00 P. M.

Railroad Men's Republican Club and all other railroad and shopmen will form at the corner of Barr and Jefferson streets at 7 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of escorting Col. Church to Library Hall. 2t2

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—A good girl at 64 E. Columbia St. 3-2t

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice. PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on Stock LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $600,000.

DR. R. F. WHITE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3 and 4.
Hours—8 to 12; 2 to 5. At Warsaw Saturday's.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....

Tuesday, Nov. 6.
ELECTION RETURNS BY SPECIAL WIRE.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN
Presents the Success of the Century,
"The Little Minister."
By J. M. Barrie.
Seat sale Saturday.
Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
No free list.

MULQUEEN DANCING ACADEMY .....
SCHMITZ BLOCK.
A new beginners' class will be formed Monday evening, November 5, at 8 p. m.

A Delicate Powder.

We call the attention of all dainty and beautiful women to our line of Delicate Powders. We guarantee not their harmlessness alone, but their positive benefit. Protect the open pores of the skin from dirt, wind and dust by the use of these aids to charm. No woman's toilet is quite complete without a dash of faintly-scented Powder over face and neck. Try
DE L'ANNAM,
and you will use no other.

Miss E. C. Rodenbeck,
124 Calhoun St., Lau Block.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00.
CORNER MAIN AND COURT STS.
Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.
Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.
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REMOVED...
To 14 W. Main St....
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TAILORS.

It's a good thing SEAVEY'S knows it.

AN EXPERT CARVER....

Will find it "smooth sailing" to carve the Thanksgiving turkey when he has provided himself with a set of our superior carvers, with substantial and handsome handles of either horn, ivory or wood. The carving sets we carry are of the celebrated John R. Russell & Sons' make and are warranted to be fully up to their usual standard of excellence.

We make a specialty of Fine Cutlery in general and you need have no fear for the success of your THANKSGIVING CARVING if it be executed with a set of our finely tempered dissectors. The price to suit your purse. 90c to $10.00 per set.

BOTH PHONES 149 SEAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 and 21 W. MAIN ST.

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS
To All Want Advertisements Placed in The Sentinel.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE,
...AND...
IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VIRGIN HOOSIERDOM.

BROWN COUNTY (IND.,) AN UNFAILING FOUNTAIN OF RICH FEATURES FOR THE WRITER.

[Chicago Tribune.]

I reckon as y' all better take next road and go no'th till yo' strike th' pike. Jes' driv' along th' pike till fin'ly yo' jes' nat'cherly come ter Neshville. Leastways yo' orter."

The old woman who imparted this bit of wisdom leaned over the top rail of the fence and pulled hard at a blackened corn cob pipe, held firmly between her teeth.

"Hit's a mighty good horse yo' got, mister," she said.

"Yep," replied the driver. "He's long keen good one sure. Reckon yo' all wouldn't swap?" asked the woman. "Nope, reckon not." "Good day, mister." "Good day." "If you ever want to swap come round." The buggy turned a sharp turn into a shady lane and the last words of the old woman with the pipe were lost on the soft air of a perfect Indian summer day down in Injianner.

Bra-own ca-ounty, Injianner, is a long way out of the world. Life flows along as smooth and languidly as the waters of the lazy brooks along the road. Noisy, smoking things that made din and dirt have as yet not invaded Bra-own ca-ounty, Injianner. There is not a line of railroad in all of Bra-own ca-ounty. Not a locomotive has ever puffed and steamed its way around the sleepy hills of Bra-own ca-ounty. Not a telegraph instrument has ever clattered the news of the world into the ears of the quiet denizens of Bra-own ca-ounty. There is not a manufactory nor has there ever been in the whole "durned ka-ounty," as Tim Hatigan would say. There is no stream in the county big enough to allow a full grown rowboat to glide along for more than a half mile at a time, so, of course, such a thing as a steamboat would be as great a rarity in Bra-own ca-ounty as a sacred white element with a pink tail. Bra-own ca-ounty, Injianner, has remained as quiet and unvexed of the things that fret the peace and quiet of the world as a township of Cathay. No railroads, no steamboats, no telegraphs, no manufactories, no street cars, no electric lights, no gas lights.

"An' we don't want the gul darned things," says the gentleman from Bra-own ca-ounty Injianner. "We don't want 'em. Not for a hundred years."

SIGNS OF A CHANGE.

But lately Brown county, Ind., is waking up. There has been talk for years of putting in a railroad to Nashville, the county seat.

Brown county lies south of Indianapolis. Nashville may be reached by stage from Columbus, Ind., which is twenty miles east of Nashville, or the journey may be made from Bloomington, Ind., which is about the distance west of Nashville. One can also go down from Morgantown to Nashville. Morgantown is in Morgan county and only fourteen miles from Nashville, but Morgantown, Morgan county, is as hard to find without a search warrant and due process of law as is Nashville, Bra-own ca-ounty, Injianner. Morgantown is on the railroad, but it is a small branch railroad, on which there is little doing, and there is a long, long time between trains on the Morgantown railroad.

Brown county claims to be one of the most ancient counties in Indiana. Away back in 1800 David Schoonover settled on Schooner creek, and James Taggart camped down to stay on Salt creek. Other settlers came, and in 1836 Brown county was whittled out of a half dozen other county and formally proclaimed a political unit. But while the other counties and county seats around Brown county have attracted mills and manufactories and telegraphs and railroads and electricity Brown county has remained nestled snugly in its hills and frowned upon the noisy clatter of modern inventions. While James Whitcomb Riley has strung his lyre and sung of the native beauty of Hancock and places like Terre Haute and the "Little Town of Tailhitt," and other poets and novelists of Indiana have described the beauties of numberless places in Indiana, no one has ever yet sung of little old Brown county. The poets, like the railroads, have passed by as did the Levite of old times," on the other side of the street."

CHANCE FOR POETS.

Yet in Brown county are hills, deep gorges, and creeks rushing headlong down the little valleys undisturbed by the shriek of locomotive whistles, and little towns where no railroad train has yet stopped while a presidential candidate stepped out the rear platform and said: "Ladies and gentlemen: This is indeed a great pleasure." Brown county not only offers great attractions to the restless railroad looking for new territory to conquer, but it also offers the most alluring inducements to they who are burdened with a harp. Persons possessed of the gift of prophecy and song would do well to travel down to Columbus, Ind., and bribe the boy that drives the mail wagon to let them ride in the back seat all the way out to Nashville, Bra-own ca-ounty, Injianner.

There they will find a virgin soil and simple faith, and a deep, brooding peace that is not found in racketty towns, and that flies forever at the approach of a railroad. But the poets must hurry. The modern inventions are lining up on the border line of Brown county, preparing for an invasion. The first to enter the disputed territory was the telephone Only last week the telephone line to Bloomington was completed, and Brown county, for the first time, was put into direct communication with the outside world. Another telephone line will soon be completed. Columbus is jealous of Bloomington. Columbus thinks that if Nashville and Brown county indulge in long-distance tete-a-tetes over the telephone it will not be many weeks before the inhabitants will be going to Bloomington to do their "trading." So the poles have already been thrown down along the road, and soon the erection of a telephone line from Columbus to Nashville will be commenced.

RAILWAYS THREATEN INVASION.

Already the railways are plotting against the whites in Brown county. One road is being planned to run from Indianapolis to Nashville. Another is to go from Bloomington to the county seat of Brown county. A trolley road is being talked of to run from Columbus to Nashville.

Some of the inhabitants of Brown county hail the coming of all these things with delight. But others see in them only portent of evil and shake their heads. "Them ole trains will come a 'hoopin' through," said one native, sagely, as he spit thoughtfully at a knothole in the side of his cabin, "an' they jess natcherally kil er lot er steers and hogs ev'ry time. I 'low as that 'lectricity 'll jest natcherally jump offen the wires ev'ry once in while and strike 'er house er a critter and make weepin' and wailin' all er round erbout these parts. That's what I allow Maybe wrong. Don't know. Can't tell. Wait en see." And the native again spit with true aim at the knothole.

From Columbus to Nashville runs a turnpike road. A good part of it was built by private individuals, who collected toll from the persons who passed over it. Then the tollgates fell into disuse and Brown county took up the work of continuing the pike to Nashville. But the bottom of the Brown county treasury was reached in a short time and there was still a big gap left in the road Then Columbus, that has ever had an eye on the Brown county trade, came to the rescue and raised enough money to complete the pike. The pike is a smooth hard road all the year round.

OBJECTED TO THE PIKE.

The only trouble with the pike is that old-time residents along the road have moved away to quieter neighborhoods. The pike brought too much travel past their doors, and they disliked the noise and excitement that came with the passing of ten or a dozen wagons and buggies past their doors every day, so they moved. So the most picturesque part of Brown county is not to be found along the pike. It must be looked for in the wandering roads that straggle away from Nashville.

The county fair that is held every year up in Sprunica, at the north end of the county, is a good place Sprunica is not pronounced the way it is spelled by the inhabitants of Brown county It is called Sproon-ikey There is nothing at Sproonikey except the fair each fall. Between times Sproonikey is quieter than a country graveyard at midnight. But each fall there comes the gladsome strains of the Nashville silver cornet band from the direction of Sproonikey, and also the sound of the red lemonade man sounding the praises of his wares. Nashville is almost in the exact center of Brown county. There is a red two-story court house at Nashville, a log jail, and a poor house, which is the most elaborate building in the county and cost all of $3,000. Brown county folks are proud of their jail. It is an old jail, and is built of three walls, and own in Brown county they point at it as an architectural wonder. The jail has three walls. In the outer and the inner walls the twelve-inch logs are laid crosswise, in the customary manner of buildings made of logs, but the wall that is built in the middle of the other two is made of logs standing upright. The idea is that while it may be possible to cut through the outer or inermost wall, when the middle wall was cut through the logs would fall like a beartrap and catch the escaping prisoner red-handed. Unfortunately no prisoner has ever tried to escape in this manner from the Brown county jail, and so the wonderful invention of the builder of the jail has never received the attention that would otherwise have been given it. Several men have got out of the Brown county jail before they were legally released, but they did not

(Continued on Page 10.)

TRAGEDY OF CIVIL WAR

Recalling the historic incident clustering about South Carolina's executive mansion, Mrs. Thaddeus Horton writes, in the October Ladies' Home Journal, of the shocking tragedy that occurred there toward the close of the war. This was the death of the daughter of Governor Pickens immediately after her marriage to Lieutenant Le Rochelle. "On the afternoon preceding the evening of the marriage the northern army began shelling Columbia, but preparations for the wedding continued. Finally the guests were all assembled and the clergyman was proceeding with the solemn ceremony, and had just joined the right hands of the happy pair, when, suddenly, there was an awful crash, and a ball from the enemy's cannon penetrated the mansion and burst in the middle of the marriage chamber, scattering its death-dealing missiles in every direction. There were screams and a heartrending groan; mirrors crashed; the house shook; women fainted and walls rocked to and fro.

"When the first confusion was over it was discovered that in all in the crowd only one person was injured, and that was the bride herself. She lay partly on the floor and partly in her lover's arms, crushed and bleeding, pale, but very beautiful, her bridal gown drenched with warm blood, and a great cut in her breast. Laying her on a lounge, the frantic bridegroom besought her in every term of tenderness and endearment to allow the ceremony to proceed, to which she weakly gave consent, and lying like a crushed flower, no less white than the camellias of her bridal bouquet, her breath coming in short gasps, and the blood flowing from this great, angry wound, she murmured 'yes' to the clergyman, and received her husband's first kiss. A moment more and all was over.

"She was laid to rest under the magnolias, and the heartbroken bridegroom, reckless with despair, returned to his regiment."

BALLOONIST'S SENSATIONS.

This is how the famous French aeronaut Michel Corday describes the sensations of the balloonist:

"Ascent, descent, progress—it all goes on easily and imperceptibly. The registering barometer and thermometer; the pieces of cigarette paper thrown overboard and fluttering about the changing geographic picture of the surface of the earth; those are the only signs of movement. In the gondola absolute silence reigns and the higher you ascend the more eager grows the desire to mount higher and yet higher."

Another aeronaut suggests ballooning as an infallible cure for nervous diseases, a treatment, we suppose, based on homeopathic principles.

HAS AN EQUABLE CLIMATE.

An illusion in the minds of the ill-informed is that the climate of the Klondike is such as to make life unendurable. The fact is that the winter from November to March is no harder than in the northern part of New York, Minnesota or Wisconsin, and better than the blizzard stricken states further west, on account of the small snowfall. While it is true that the thermometer will go as low as 40 degrees below zero for four or five days during the winter, the weather is uniformly comfortable enough to allow outdoor mining operations during the entire winter season. The spring, summer and fall are distinct, with an ideal climate.—New York Herald.

England's revolutionary heroes are being rehabilitated. Cromwell's statue has been set up at Westminster, and now a statue of the great commonwealth admiral, Robert Blake, is to be seen at Bridgewater, his native town.

HOW COAL IS FORMED

Latter-Day Beliefs of Scientists in Conflict With the Old Theories.

Old theories as to how the coal, which has made so much trouble and concern for all interested in the Pennsylvania fields, was made is a subject upset at the meeting of the British association. This body, comprising the most eminent scientific men of Great Britain, meets annually, when the members make known their discoveries during the year. Coal was the chief topic in the geological section. While the scientists were not agreed as to all the details of the process they were unanimous upon general points that are in conflict with the theories now given in encyclopedias.

In general it was concluded that the substances going into the composition of coal were sub-aqueous deposits. Many coal seams show such marked evidences of drifted matter as to make this point certain. Much of the coal in these seams is unquestionably made up of small water-worn chips of wood or bark.

The early view of the formation of coal led to the theory that it represented forest tracts in the spots where they grew. But as disputing this—while land surfaces were found in the seams—rain pittings, sun-cracks, and footprints were found, not in the coal, but in the intervening strata. The erect tree trunks uncovered were most often found in sandstone devoid of coal, only the fewest specimens being rooted in the under clay and having association with the coal seams. Land shells, insect and reptilian fossils, too, are rare in the coal. The under clays did not resemble soils and frequently, too, they were above the coal instead of under the seam. Again, the persistent partings in coal beds are regarded as disproving the old theory for the reason that river systems must be ascribed to the land surfaces and these must have influenced vegetation.

According to the association's findings the beginning of a coal seam began after the outspreading of sand and gravel, as influenced by the water. Drifted plant remains followed, and then shale, as the currents became less strong. The water was left shallow, sometimes retreating, leaving the surface exposed to air. Aquatic vegetation sprang up, acting as an impediment to water movement. Then only wind-blown sediment was added, save as an occasional boulder rolled down from some overhanging height Finally the formation of the seams would be brought to an end by a sudden invasion of moving water.

Ordinarily coal, examined under the microscope, shows evidences of tissue fragments, spores, bacteria and the ground substance of coal. These suggested even the existence of a paleozoic mountain flora, such as do not exist today and of which no certain records have been preserved.

The idea that had been advanced suggesting that the excess of carbonic acid was in the coal period had forced luxuriant vegetation was not conceded as likely. The only thing that could have influenced an excess of carbonic acid gas over the three parts to 10,000 that now exist in atmosphere would have been a distinct difference in the character of sea water. It was agreed that any great organic change in this was not likely.

On this point Dr. Horace Brown, F. R. S., has made some interesting experiments in Kew Gardens, in London. Introducing unnatural quantities of carbonic acid gas into the houses of Kew he had observed the entire suppression of flowering in the plants so treated, and a sharp shortening of the internodes, or stretches of stem between which leaves and stems branch out. Altogether the doctor was of the opinion that any possible excess of carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere of the coal period could have had only negative influences upon the growth and reproduction of plant life.

The increase of this gas in the experiments had been slight, too.

Almost without exception the association members were agreed that the coal seams were formed under water. One kindred and yet diverging theory was that the coal-forming substances in the main were vegetable debris from plants growing in the shallow rims of lakes and pools. As this vegetation died the currents of the outlets of these pools gradually drew the light substances out, and as they became water-sonked in the wider basins into which the streams emptied the debris sank gently to the bottom of the whole water area.

In general, coal was regarded by the association as an unscientific term, meaning various things in various localites. So diverse are these coals and the manner of their deposits that some members were not disposed to concede that the one carboniferous age of history was responsible for all of them. The accredited "carboniferous age," it was suggested, was the simple result of coincidence which made the formation of coal more rapid than any other like periods in the life of the earth.

KNEW HIS TRICKS.

Clara—Papa, the minister is downstairs. He said he dropped in to play whist.

Witherby—How unfortunate! We are playing poker. He'll break up our game.

Clara—Shall I tell him?

Witherby—Heavens, no! The last time he cleaned us all out.—Detroit Free Press.

BUTTERMILK FOR GOUT

"Gout is the bane of existence, a very tricksey Ariel among diseases," the old doctor said in his slurring southern voice. "You never know just where it will take you—it has as many ways of showing itself as you have fingers and toes—yes, and legs, arms and muscles generally. I honestly believe it can set up a separate and individual ache in every fiber of the human frame. But even that is not the worst of it. It is so undependable. Pathological idiosyncrasy counts for so much in it, the cure for one man's gout is the poison of another's.

"So of late I am returning to first principles, and treat many of my gouty patients with household remedies. Down south, where I grew up, people swear by the buttermilk cure. With good reason, too—lactic acid, the sour of buttermilk, attacks and dissolves every sort of earthy deposit in the blood vessels. Thus it keeps the veins and arteries so supple and free-running there can be no clogging up, hence no deposit of irritating calcareous matter around the joints, nor of poisonous waste in the muscles. It is the stiffening and narrowing of the blood vessels which bring on senile decay. Buttermilk, I firmly believe, postpones the period of it ten to twenty years.

"The gouty diathesis is unquestionably hereditary, but the exciting cause of actual gout is sluggish excretion. Buttermilk gently stimulates all the excretories—liver, skin and kidneys. It does even more in toning the stomach, and furnishing it the material from which to make rich, red, healthy blood. As a nutrient, buttermilk is wholly unlike sweet milk. Its food value may be less, by chemical tests, but in every other way it is very much more. If you have gout, or a gouty tendency, drink a quart of buttermilk every twenty-four hours, eat no meat, nor sweets, let alone pastries, spiced things and wine, but allow yourself all the eggs, game, fresh fruit and vegetables, especially salads, you can consume, and unless you are a very ill-conditioned person, you will shortly be amazed at your own improvement. I have seen almost hopeless cripples cured by six months of ash cake and buttermilk three times a day, the ash cake saturated with good grass butter and supplemented with roasted eggs, potatoes and nuts.

"Since ash cake is beyond the reach of city people, they must make out as best they may with graham crackers, shredded wheat and so on. Hot soda biscuit occasionally do not hurt, provided they are light and well baked, but rolls, flour muffins, bread of every sort, indeed, anything belonging to the tribe of ferments, is best let alone. As to the buttermilk, the quart is the minimum—if you have appetite and capacity for three quarts, so much the better."

EXPENSES AT BERLIN.

The average cost of living of the American girl student is from $60 to $75 a month, says Edward A. Steiner in Woman's Home Companion. To keep her expenditures within the latter sum, of course, necessitates the exercise of rather strict economy. If this money be spent judiciously, however, she may have a taste of all the comforts of life and even of some of the luxuries. The lessons from the masters cost from $5 to $10 each, and the girl who brings sufficient training from home will profit much from her weekly audience with a great teacher. Rooms in the fashionable quarter of Berlin are expensive, although after the third story is passed there is a decrease in price the nearer one gets to heaven. The style of living is much more simple than in America and the plainest meal is generally well cooked and nourishing.

ELECTION SURPRISES.

HISTORY OF FORMER CAMPAIGNS SHOWS THAT MANY CALCULATIONS HAVE BEEN SET ASIDE.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

One party or the other has a surprise in store for it in the approaching election, for each appears to be confident of sweeping the country. In fact, the result in presidential canvasses is usually a surprise to the losing side. Sometimes both parties see the way the election is to go long before the election takes place, but this is so seldom that it is hardly worth taking into account. For example, nobody at all was in doubt in 1788 and 1792 that Washington would be chosen president. Washington was so easily "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen" that nobody else was seriously mentioned in connection with the presidency in the election in which he consented to be a candidate. The pre-eminence which made him the commander-in-chief of the American armies in the war of independence was increased by the successful result of that war, which, according to a British historian, would have been ten times lost to the Americans were it not for the skill, patience and fortitude of Washington and the confidence which he inspired in the hearts of all patriotic Americans.

When the convention met in Philadelphia in 1787 which framed the federal constitution, Washington being one of the seven delegates from Virginia, he was singled out, by the unanimous choice of the delegates of all the states represented, to be that body's presiding officer. The only man in the United States who had a reputation which was calculated to make him a rival of Washington in any sense was Benjamin Franklin, who was one of Pennsylvania's representatives at the constitutional convention, and Franklin, through Robert Morris, another of the Keystone state's delegates, proposed Washington for president of the convention on the opening day of the meetings of that body, Franklin being absent at the moment through ill health. There was not the slightest surprise, therefore, when Washington was chosen by a unanimous vote of the electoral college in 1789 and 1792 to preside over the nation whose freedom he had done more than any other person to win, and who had been at the head of the convention which had provided it with the charter under which, with a few additional provisions, it has liver ever since.

There was a very serious contest for the presidency, however, in 1796, on Washington's refusal to accept a third term. The principal candidates in that year were John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, though Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, and Aaron Burr, of New York, received many votes, the person receiving the highest number of votes in the electoral college at that time, if a majority of all, being made president and the second man vice-president. Jefferson, indeed, wrote to Adams that he, Jefferson, believed Adams was elected. This was just after the voting had taken place in nearly all the states and while the country was in profound doubt as to the result. Fisher Ames, one of the federalist leaders of Massachusetts, who was a supporter of Adams, also seems to have foreseen the result. He declared that Adams would be president and Jfferson vice president and said that there would be trouble for the administration, which would injure Adams in the contest in 1800, but that Jefferson would be able to utilize all the elements of hostility to Adams and would beat Adams in the contest in that year.

Jefferson's and Ames' predictions in 1796 were notable for their accuracy, for Adams' vote in that year was 71 and Jefferson's 68. The transfer of two electoral votes from Adams to Jefferson would have made Jefferson president. Adams got one electoral vote each from the states—Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina—which were largely in favor of Jefferson, as shown by the circumstance that Jefferson got all the rest of their votes. At that time the intention of the framers of the constitution, that the electors were to use their own judgment in choosing presidents, was observed. If the later conception, that the elector was merely the agent of the voters, and that he was selected to carry out their will, as dictated at the ballot box, had prevailed in 1796, Jefferson and not Adams would have been made president in that year.

The margin between the leading aspirants of the two parties was broader in 1800 than it was in 1796, and the result, in a large degree, was determined by the canvass in New York in the spring of that year, in which that state, which was carried by Adams in 1796, went to the democrats, foreshadowing a drift to Jefferson. Jefferson and the other prominent democratic aspirant, Burr, were tied in the electoral college and this sent the contest to the house of representatives, which, after a long and exciting fight, made Jefferson president, thus carrying out the intention of his party, for the mass of the democrats undoubtedly wanted Jefferson for the higher office and Burr for the lower. The tie, however, and the danger, as shown from the federalist intrigues with Burr, that the wrong man might be made president under the original plan of voting in the electoral college, secured the adoption of the twelfth amendment to the constitution in 1804, just in advance of the election of that year, by which each of the electors is required, in casting his two votes, to state which is for president and which for vice president.

No presidential contest, after 1800 until 1824, was exciting enough to disturb the country in any degree except that of 1812, in which DeWitt Clinton was the candidate of one element of the democrats against Madison, who was seeking re-election, and Clinton was supported by the federalists. At that time the federalists were able to make a spurt for the first and last time after their overthrow in Adams' defeat in 1800. Clinton carried all the New England states except Vermont, and also got the electoral votes of New York (his own state) and Delaware, and five of Maryland's eleven. He expected to carry Pennsylvania, and if he had done that he would have been elected, for his aggregate vote was 89, as against 128 for Madison. The federalists never were a serious factor in presidential canvasses afterward, and Monroe in his second election, in 1820, had no opposition, receiving all the votes of the electoral college except one.

Scarcely any presidential contest in American history, however, was more uncertain and exciting than was that of 1824. Half a dozen men were in the presidential race, including Clinton and Calhoun, early in the canvass, but both withdrew before the voting took place, Calhoun letting it be known that he sought the second office instead of the first. This left four candidates in the field—John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Clay and William H. Crawford—and each called himself a republican, which was the name of Jefferson's party at the outset, although it adopted the name democratic soon after 1824 and was sometimes called by that name before that date. The choice of president was not made by the electoral college in 1824 on account of the absence of a majority for any of the four candidates, and the house of representatives was called upon to settle it, as in 1800, which it did by making Adams president. Calhoun had a majority of the electoral college for vice president.

In the next four presidential contests the winning party got a heavy majority in the electoral college, yet the result, except in the last one of them, that of 1840, was in doubt to the end. Jackson, who was beaten in the election of 1824 by Adams, defeated Adams in 1828, after an active and exciting canvass. Jackson beat Clay by a much broader margin in 1832, though Clay and the national republicans, who were his principal supporters, believed to the end of the contest that Clay would carry the country. In 1836 Van Buren, who had the ardent support of Jackson, was elected after a rather one-sided fight. The whig party, only two years old at that time, did not unite on a candidate, but the whigs cast their votes for Webster in New England, for Mangum in part of the south, for Harrison in the west, and for Hugh L. White in another part of the south. By working up all the elements of opposition to the democrats in this way the whigs expected to throw the election into the house of representatives and then trust to chance to give them the presidency. They failed, and Van Buren easily carried the country.

The campaign of 1840 was one of the most extraordinary presidential contests in the history of the country. Shortly before that canvass the Democratic Register, a well known, able and influential periodical of that day, predicted that the

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Virgin Hoosierdom.

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escape in the usual sense of the word. They generally got angry at the sheriff over a question of politics or religion, and refused to stay in his jail any longer.

THRILLING NIGHT AT JAIL.

They tell down in Brown county of the most thrilling night in the history of the county, when three prisoners in the jail almost burned the noble structure to the ground and when the three convicts themselves were only saved from a horrible death by the most heroic action. The incident in its every detail is even to the present day related with bated breath and constituted what will always be known in Brown county as an epidemic of crime. It seems that a few years ago three prisoners were confined in the Brown county penitentiary all at once. It was in the dead of winter and even the three walls of the old jail did not suffice to keep the prisoners sufficiently warm and comfortable at night. So the prisoners held a mass meeting and decided to strike. They declared it was too cold in the jail at night, and while they had no objection to remaining there in the day time, they would not stay there at night. The sheriff saw they meant what they said and so he decided to keep the prisoners in the jail at day time, as the law directed. At evening he would take them over to the hotel and let them sleep there, returning to the jail every morning.

This plan worked successfully. The prisoners would march over to the hotel every night and in the morning the "sheriff" would halloo across from the court house: "Kem on now, you boys, kem back to jail," and the prisoners would thereupon return to their prison. If the sheriff lingered longer at his house in the morning than the prisoners thought he ought to they would leave the hotel and go over to the sheriff's house after him.

One morning when the sheriff was sick and did not want to go to the jail the prisoners borrowed the keys and went over to the jail and locked themselves in and then threw the keys out between the window bars.

The historic event to which reference has been made came about in this manner. The sheriff went to Columbus one day and could not return to Nashville owing to the deep snow. He had the keys of the jail with him and so no one could get the prisoners out and take them over to the hotel. The three convicts sat around in their gloomy jail and thought of the dancing firelight in front of the fireplace over at the hotel. They grew colder and colder and the snow sifted between the bars and fell upon them. They decided to build a bonfire in the middle of the lower floor of the jail and keep warm at the expense of the jail furniture and walls. They had a hatchet, with which they chopped up a lot of firewood out of the floor and built a flaming bonfire. The bonfire got too big and the dry walls of the jail caught and the flames burst out of the barred windows.

WHY PRISONERS STRUCK.

The prisoners shrieked for rescue. The horrified people turned the sheriff's house upside down in order to find the key. Everybody brought all the keys they could find in their houses and fitted them in the jail lock, but in vain. The fire increased and the wail of the three prisoners rose louder in proportion. Then a squad of frantic citizens determined on heroic measures. They secured a heavy beam from the log mill and battered in the door of the jail. The prisoners were liberated and then the fire was put out. The prisoners refused to return to the jail next morning, but boarded at the hotel in elegant luxury until the damage was repaired. But the night "th' ole jale burned up" will never be forgotten.

There is no one in the jail at present, which is a great pity, as the sheriff is always lonesome without someone in jail that he can go over and talk to whenever he feels like it. Besides there is always the glittering possibility that some day they will get somebody in that Brown county jail who will try to escape and who will saw his way through that middle wall, and then, just as he throws his body through the aperture, a large twelve-inch log will slide down on the wretch's body and hold him fast, while his wild yells resound through the Brown county hills.

It is said that Samp David, who used to be sheriff, kept a saw and an ax handy for any prisoner who wished to escape, but the only man who was in jail during Samp's administration liked the board and loving care of Samp so well that he refused to leave even after his sentence had expired, and Samp and his hired man had to go in and drag him out of jail by the heels.

Sheriff David had a great many children and he used to go over to Columbus every fall to buy shoes for his brood. In order to get the correct size for each child he would carry a bundle of short sticks, each one of which had been cut to the length of one of the children's feet. He would turn these sticks over to the shoe clerk, who would secure the corresponding lengths in shoes.

STILL VOTE FOR JEFFERSON.

Politics in Brown county have been hopelessly democratic since the earliest days. There is a popular belief current in Columbus that down in the south end of Brown county the inhabitants are still voting for Thomas Jefferson, and it is said that Hickory Jackson always receives from fifty to 100 votes every presidential election.

Tim Ratigan is one of the most enthusiastic democrats in the county. Tim's modest home is on the pike and he is ready at any and all times to sally out from his home and engage in a political discussion in the middle of the road in front of the house. Tim always begins with a discussion of the political issues and winds up with an account of his services during the war. It seems that Tim served three years and three months without a scratch, but one volley at Gettysburg made up for old scores, for it wounded him in a half dozen places at once. Nobody can doubt the story, for Tim verifies it on the spot by overhauling his various scars and showing them as exhibits to prove his tale.

There are some 600 republican voters in Brown county who have been voting for the last thirty years with a simple faith that is almost inspiring. They never had the remotest chance of ever electing a dishwasher at the county poor farm, but still the faithful 600 put their ballots in the box each recurring election. Now it is said they see light ahead, and the e is a strong possibility this fall of their electing part at least of their ticket.

The Brown county folk are for the most part just plain kind of people. One party of visitors from Columbus found a log cabin where there was a parlor organ in the front room. They were charmed at such evidences of an artistic temperament, even in a log cabin, and they were delighted when the lady of the house "played a piece" for them. During the performance the Brown county lady arose and spit a large mouthful of tobacco behind the organ and then returned to the front of the organ, and, picking up her refrain where she had left off, concluded the selection with a grand burst of melody. Brown county folk raise their own tobacco. It grows in the yards around their log cabins, and in the summer time the stranger is ready to believe he is way down in Dixie. Corn and wheat are raised, too, but the soil of Brown county is not rich. The surface is so hilly that the broken land in Brown county is often called the Indiana mountains.

On some of the farms the hillsides are so steep that it is a mystery how the land is cultivated. "My ole man done died fo' years ago," said a woman who sat in her cabin door and pulled comfortably at her pipe. "He wuz a good ole man and I dun hated to hev him die." "How did he meet his death?" asked the sympathizing stranger. "O," said the old woman, between strong pulls at her pipe. "He dun fell outer the peach orchard and broke his fool ne'k."

Anybody that has been through Brown county and seen the farms would not wonder that anybody should fall out of the peach orchards, but would the rather be surprised that a large number of Brown county residents did not fall out of their hay fields and potato patches every year and meet a violent death on the rocks below.

METHODS OF CULTIVATION.

Some of the land in Brown county is apparently cultivated by firing the seeds into it from a shotgun discharged from the valley below. How the crop is gathered remains a mystery. Brown county has been so isolated that it has been the fairy land for strange and weird tales for many years. Several times the tidings have been proclaimed of the finding of gold in large quantities and strangers have been lured into the county under the impression that it was a new El Dorado.

But while there are rings in Columbus made of Brown county gold, the gold was probably the total amount found by some patient farmer after a year's search, and tanbark and hooppoles still remain the greater source of wealth in old Bra-own ca-ounty.

Residents of Brown county have become sensitive to the carping criticisms of their county, as published in Columbus and Indianapolis papers. These stories have attracted many strangers to visit the county with a view of looking up picturesque characters. The inhabitants of Brown county refuse to be picturesque characters. The approach of a buggy from the direction of Columbus is usually enough to drive all the family belonging to any particular log cabin into the house, and there they remain until the enemy has passed. One party from Columbus tried for an hour one day to get something to eat at noontime from one of the cabins along the road in southern Brown county. But at each cabin they were told "go right down the road half a mile and the folks down there'll give you a snack." After the hungry strangers had been told by six different families to go right down the road a half a mile to get their snack, they finally awoke to the fact that a common understanding had been arrived at in regard to smart strangers from Columbus who came "n-pokin' round Bra-own Ca-ounty to jess laff at the funny things."

Not far from the jail lives Mrs. Serena Bradley, who was universally regarded as being one of the brightest women in southern Indiana. Talking to a stranger from Columbus one day, Mrs. Bradley said: "La me; all the little children come to me and say, 'lands sakes alive, Mrs. Bradley, how come you to know so much?' and I just say, 'why, children, I've done traveled.'"

"O, have you traveled, Mrs. Bradley?" asked the stranger.

"Yes, deedy," said Mrs. Bradley. "I've done een to Morgantown and Pike's Peak, and that's way over t'other side of this ka-ounty. And I've done been to Columbus twice. O, yes, indeed, I've been around sum.

"And I hev seen the keers."

BRITISH ISLAND FOR SALE.

W. L. Drinkwater Carey, the new owner of the Calf of Man, has arrived in Maxland from America to enter up his little kingdom. It is hardly an exaggeration to call it a little kingdom, although it is smaller than the Principality of Monaco and considerably smaller than the Isle of Man, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

Mr. Carey's rights as owner transcend those of the ordinary landlord, for he is not a tenant of the "Lady of Man," Queen Victoria, and he even claims the minerals that may lie beneath the surface without payment of royalty. This last is not an unimportant point, as it is believed that a rich silver lode passes through the substratum of his little islet. The new owner inherits the little domain on the death of his father and elder brother. He was born in the Isle of Man, and spent his first school days at King William's College. Thirty-four years ago he left his native land and since then has resided chiefly in Chicago.

The Calf Island is a very desirable possession. There is only one inhabited house, and that is a substantial building surrounded by 120 acres of cultivated land. The whole island swarms with rabbits and thousands are exported yearly. Hares are also in evidence, and the rock fishing is excellent. A little harbor has been cut out of the rocks for the accommodation of the small boats that occasionally visit the place. Mr. Carey says he is prepared either to sell or let the Calf Island, and he thinks it is worth £20,000.—London Daily Mail.

THE UMBRELLA.

As a study the umbrella is deeply interesting. It has its place in history, mythology and religion. In the sculptured remains of Nineveh and Egypt there are representations of kings, and occasionally of lesser potentates, riding in state or going in procession with umbrellas over their heads. This would seem as if in those days umbrellas were more a mark of diedtinction than for either use or ornamental purposes. And indeed many of the writers persuade us that this is so. It has been quite solemnly averred that the very first suggestion of the umbrella was in the humble mushroom and toadstool, and to this day the Parisians call the erections set up in the Bois de Boulogne as shelters for their pedestrians "champignons."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

GOOD HEAT RADIATORS.

The tendency of heat to diffuse itself is effected by radiation, conduction and convection. Nearly all dull and dark substances are good radiators, while bright polished surfaces radiate badly. Some substances conduct heat more freely than others, silver among the metals being the best conductor, and as a unit of measurement is taken at 1,000. Compared with silver as a conductor gold is 981, copper 845, zinc 641, tin 422, steel 397 and wrought iron 436. Glass, wood, gases, liquids and resinous substances are bad conductors. Water is such a poor conductor that if heat is applied to the top it will boil at the top while the bottom will remain cold.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

MADE A DIFFERENCE.

First Citizen—Mike O'Conologue says he has got you fixed sure for Tim Murphy.

Second Citizen—He's a liar—no man can control my vote. Besides, Conny O'Shane's committee have promised me a fine job with no work in it if I vote for Conny.—Boston Transcript.

KEEPING HOUSE.

Rose—Let's play keeping house!

Maisie—All right. Pretend you're a lady and I'm calling on you.

Rose—That'll be fun. Now sit down and ask me how I like my new cook.—Tit-Bits.

THE PEANUT HARVEST

This Is the Time When the Goober Is King in Some Parts of the South.

This is peanut time in the south. Going through eastern Virginia and orth Carolina the traveler can see through the car window row after row of what appear to be round bushes. They are the stacks or shocks of peanut vines hung around sticks awaiting to be placed upon wagons and carried away for stripping. Some of the larger fields will contain 1,000 of these stacks, yielding from fifty to seventy-five bushels of nuts to the acre. Most of the nuts grown in Virginia and North Carolina are the goobers. The goober is to the actual peanut what the quahaug is to the genuine clam. The shell usually contains but two kernels. This is the nut with which the Italians load their wagons and sell in paper bags on the street corners. The real peanut which answers to the Rhode Island clam is smaller than the goober. The kernel is about the size of a large pea and its flavor is sweeter than the other variety. It is grown principally in North Carolina and Tennessee. Occasionally a few get into a bag of goobers, but very seldom, as they are shelled and sold from 10c to 15c a peck more than the others. They go into candy paste and to the oil factories of Europe.

The peanut farmer begins planting as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring. The shelled nuts form the seed and about two bushels are required for an acre. In a few weeks the plant gets above the earth, and begins to leaf out. A field of peanuts look very much like a field of clover, and during the war many of the northern soldiers mistook clover fields for peanut patches, while hunting for something to vary their rations. The plants grow in rows, very much like potato vines, and are cultivated in the same way. Weeds will soon choke their growth, and the pickaninnies on the farm are kept busy during the summer in weeding out the patches with their fingers. Nowadays the harvesting is done by what is called a plow, made especially for the purpose. It is drawn by one mule and cuts the plants off close to the roots. As soon as enough has accumulated on the plow to form a stack it is thrown off and massed around a short pole stuck in the ground. The stack is formed with the leaves outside, and the vines are wound around it as tightly as possible, to protect the nuts from the weather. The plan is somewhat similar to that of binding wheat. About three weeks' exposure "seasons" the nuts and dries the vine, so that the pods are ready to be picked. The picking is the most expensive operation of all and takes most time. Whether in the barn or on the field, all of the work has to be done by hand. The nuts are thrown into large baskets, and the vines made into large stacks or stored away in the loft, for they make a hay which is really more nourishing for the average mule than timothy. The vine is a little too rough for a horse's throat, but it is a luxury to the average southern mule, who will grow fat on peanut hay, and nothing else. In all fields some of the vines will be blackened and the nuts be a poor quality. These are left on the ground, and later the pigs are turned into the field. They eat everything that is left except the roots. The nuts are not very fattening, but they give the porker a very sweet flavor. The famous hams cured in some parts of Virginia owe most of their quality to the fact that the pigs have lived partly upon nuts before being turned into smoked meat, and have not been fed the sour milk and garbage from the farmer's kitchen.

In half a dozen towns most of the peanut "factories" are located. The factory is merely a place where the nut is shelled or the shell polished for the market. It is a curious fact that peanuts with clean, glistening pods will sell for 15 to 20 per cent more at retail than those with large, dirty-looking pods, although the kernels may be just as good, so the nuts intended for the bag trade at the circus and on street corners are scoured in large iron cylinders. Then they are carried to fans, which blow the heavier nuts into one part of the factory and the little ones into another part and at the same time remove the dirt which was not taken off the shells in the cylinders. The dark, partly filled nuts are shelled by machinery and sold to confectioners, while the other ones are carried by a sort of endless chain apparatus into bags each of which will hold about 100 pounds. As fast as a bag is filled it is sewed with English twine, marked with the weight and proper address and sent to the wholesale peanut dealer, who makes anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent profit in dealing with the Italians, who are his principal customers. Of late years a quantity of the bag peanuts have gone to manufacturers of cheap coffee, to be roasted and mixed in with the coffee berry and then ground, to be sold in packages as choice Mocha and Maricaibo.

While most of the American nuts are grown in eastern Virginia and North Carolina and Tennessee, the peanut fields are beginning to be cultivated in parts of Louisiana and Nebraska. Many of the fields in North Carolina contain apparently nothing but wet sand, and the dark green of the leaves in contrast to the whiteness of the sand on a sunny day is very striking. Digging down six or eight feet, however, the farmer generally comes to a loam which retains the rain and other surface water. This nourishes the plant, which requires a very light and porous soil. It also needs as hot weather as corn to properly mature. After raising several crops the average peanut fields needs to be heavily fertilized with lime or marl, as the plant exhausts the soil.

During a fair year the American peanut crop will average nearly 5,000,000 bushels, estimating twenty-two pounds to the bushel. This is but a small proportion of the world's crop, however, which aggregates fully 550,000,000 pounds. It is calculated that we eat about $10,000,000 worth of peanuts yearly, or 4,000,000 bushels of the nuts, either in candy or the original kernels. The chucks or shells form also good food for pigs, while, as already stated, peanut vines are a first-class fodder for mules.

Very few peanuts are eaten one of the pod in Europe, although fully 400,000,000 pounds are sent to Great Britain and the continent every year from Africa and Asia. They are converted into oil and a sort of flour at factories at Marseilles and several English cities. A bushel of the genuine peanuts shelled can be pressed into about a gallon of oil, which is substituted for olive and other table oils very frequently. It sells for from 60c to $1 a gallon, and the meal or flour left after pressure is used for feeding horses and baked into a kind of bread which has a large sale in Germany and France.

ELIXIR OF YOUTH FOUND.

Sanford Bennett, one of the Encinal city's wealthiest and best citizens, has discovered, so he declares, the way to secure lasting youth. As evidence of the worth of his find Mr. Bennett offers his magnificently preserved physique, his clear eye and his muscular development.

The articles which have accomplished so much for this experiment are distilled water and olive oil.

Mr. Bennett has decided to let the world know how he has made use of his secret and has actually, he believes, found that which Ponce De Leon searched in vain for centuries ago.

Mr. Bennett is fifty-two years old. His appearance is that of a man of twenty-two years. He has builded hopes of reaching 108 years before he dies. A few years ago the discoverer of the vehicles of perpetual youth was as bald as a billiard ball. The oil, applied to the top of his head, restored the hair so that now there is a flowing shock, covered by an enlarged hat. It is his purpose to give a public lecture soon on "How Not to Grow Old and How to Live Long." Mr. Bennett will give the lecture as a matter of self-protection, for of late he has been pestered by hundreds of aged and infirm who want to get instructions first-hand in the matter of the use of "Dr. Sanford Bennett's Youth Restorer."

It is Mr. Bennett's theory that old age and ill health are caused by the collection in the arteries and about the joints of lime and clay sediments contained in drinking water. This mineral coating, he believes, interrupts the proper circulation of the blood, prevents the necessary irrigation of the skin, produces stiffness of the joints and dulls the action of the brain.

"Distilled water and olive oil, one used internally, the other externally, are my elixirs of youth," declared Mr. Bennett. "They will counteract the decaying conditions in the body. You must drink large quantities of distilled water and rub yourself with pure California olive oil and take a moderate amount of exercise. That is the secret which my friends have so long wished to learn.

"A man of my owe age ought to be sound, but how many are there who will keep in prime condition? There isn't a bit of doubt that my elixirs are conducive of longevity. I ought to live to be more than 100 years old. Why, ten years ago I could not read without glasses. Today I can read the smallest print without artificial aid of any kind.

"The trouble about exercising is that most people do too much. They don't train, they strain. Walking half an hour a day and mild calisthenics will give you all the necessary exercise. But don't forget the true elixirs if you want perpetually blooming youth."—San Francisco Call.

NOT IN EVIDENCE.

"Lean on me," murmured the fat lover, tenderly.

The lady looked at him incredulously.

"Where?" she asked in uncontrollable surprise. For every cannibal knows that when a man weighs 280 pounds lean is something to be wished for rather than expected.—Somerville Journal.

THE JAPANESE KOZOS.

Apprentice Boys Who Work Long and Hard, but are Kindly Treated and Happy.

The ancient system of apprenticeship, still in force in Europe, has a parallel in Japan—like so many other western customs. In Japan, too, it has been handed down for centuries and it remains today one of the most picturesque and little known elements of Japanese civilization, and of interest to all who have a soft spot in their hearts for small boys.

The little Japanese apprentice is called a koze, and he belongs to a poor or middle-class family who cannot undertake the burden of his support and education in the home. To apprentice a boy to some useful trade means a good provision for his future, and the Japanese idea seems to be that the sooner this arrangement is made the better. When the parents have decided upon what calling the son shall enter, or have found a good opening for him, perhaps in the business of a friend, he leaves home with his parents and is bound over to his new master with a long career before him as kozo before he can aspire to be a workman with wages, and finally a master himself if he develops any ability in his trade.

The first born son in an oriental family is of so much importance that in Japan he rarely becomes a kozo, unless his parents are too poverty-stricken to support him, but that does not often happen in a country where living is so cheap that small ones can be reared at the cost of a few "sens" a day. If economizing must be done, it is the unfortunate younger sons who suffer by it and are generally apprenticed.

Most of the kozos in a Japanese city are country boys, so that when they leave their homes they may not return again for many years. It is not uncommon for a child to become a kozo at the age of five or six years. If the master considers the boy bright and strong and likely to do well in the trade he pays the parents a good sum of money and agrees to give the boy a home, food and clothing until he is eighteen, when the apprenticeship is over. The name, by the way, means "little priest." Inquiry does not develop the reason why this term is applied to them. Some say that it is because the kozos shave their heads; still their hair is allowed to grow out again and not kept shaved like that of the priests.

The koze leads a busy life, to be sure; one that is filled with work from early in the morning till late at night, but he rarely receives unkind words or neglect or suffers hardship, according to the Japanese conception. Probably a small American boy of any class would object to working as hard as the average Japanese apprentice. The Japanese are a race uniformly gentle in their relations with each other and harsh words are rarely heard, so the kozo is sure of a home where he not only has all the rice that is good for him to eat, but is free from the nagging which people are so apt to give other people's children.

The kozos are to be seen everywhere in the streets of Japan and in all the stores. If they are apprenticed to a tabi maker (the tabi are the white cotton socks with a separate place for the big toe) he sits all day on the little platform within the door of the shop, stitching away on the white socks and deftly fitting in the ivory fastenings. Generally there are four or five at work at once and the eldest is put in charge. He checks all unseemly mirth in the presence of a customer and interferes when conversation becomes too loud and turns into squabbling, for small boys are much the same the world over.

In the streets the kozos, with their masters' names printed on the front or back of their blue cotton frocks, which, with skin-tight trousers of the same color, make their costume, trundle carts with lumber and carpenters' tools, or charcoal, or some kind of grain. Generally the marks of their avocation are so smeared over their round countenances that it is superfluous to look at the cart to see what they are doing. They always seem good-natured and happy and have a glow of health on their brown cheeks which anybody might envy.

Kozos have two holidays only during the entire year, and one wonders whether they were selected because they seemed th most appropriate for the little wretches, or whether it just happened that way, for they are the two holidays which appear on the Buddhist calendar as off days in the Buddhist purgatory, or hell. Of course, such a place never existed in the early Buddhism, but it has gradually grown in the imagination of devout believers and the list of the torments is catalogued. The unfortunate spirits consigned to this place suffer from every ingenious method of torture ever devised in the human mind, but there are two days when this is remitted and they are allowed to enjoy life and to recuperate. These are the two days on which the kozos are allowed to do the same, and great days they are and looked forward to through all the hard labor of the rest of the year.

The master always supplies pocket money to the extent of two yen ($1), which is a large sum for any Japanese child to spend, and most of it goes for as large a variety of candy and cakes and other eatables as the boy can find. It is the ambition of every kozo true to the traditions of his guild to eat so much and in such peculiar combinations that he will be ill and unable to work for several days following, and he generally succeeds. With all their abandonment to the unrestricted pleasures of the day they seldom forget to visit the temple of Kwannon, the goddess of mercy, where they stand reverently before her shrine and say a few prayers, their belts stuffed with good things to eat and their faces smeared with the same. Before they leave they throw a few copper rin to the goddess. This never forgotten offering of prayer and money is the most unconsciously pathetic incident in the monotonous existence of the hard-worked little koze.

SHIVELY LOST HIS BERTH.

Congressman Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana, who was prominently spoken of in connection with the democratic vice presidential nomination, came through Kentucky into Illinois with Col. W. J. Bryan and was told that he could have a berth in the Nebraskan's private car on the special train. The night before the special train arrived at Salem, Mr. Bryan's old home and the initial point of the Illinois tour, Mr. Shively sat up late talking with the party's leader. In the meanwhile some local committeeman had found the unoccupied berth and had calmly appropriated it. The wearied Mr. Shively found him calmly slumbering. For a moment he looked at the intruder with a puzzled air, then turned sadly away.

"I see that I've no case in this court," he remarked, in commenting on the rights that go with possession.

Then the congressman retreated to the second car of the special train and tried to sleep in the ordinary seat of a day coach. He did not tell Mr. Bryan of his night's hardship, and it was only after the congressman had been left behind at Salem to speak in the afternoon that the Nebraskan learned of the uncomplaining way in which his distinguished guest had yielded his rights to a place for needed sleep.

WILL NOT KNOW THE BRAND.

A fashion that is finding greater acceptance every day in New York is likely to be the despair of the champagne agents. Many of the hostesses who entertain most frequently and elaborately now see that the labels are washed from the champagne bottles. This leaves the guests in ignorance of the kind of champagne they are drinking. As a champagne bottle is very likely at a private dinner to be wrapped in a napkin, the necessity of this precaution to conceal the brand is not always apparent. It is in imitation of a habit that has prevailed abroad for some time and probably derives the vogue from that fact. In houses of the London nobility and at all the court functions at Windsor or any of the palaces the labels of the champagne bottles are removed in order that no person may be able to say that this brand of wine or the other is drunk there. Champagne agents may well fear the introduction of such a fashion here, although some of them are so frequently in the houses of their clients that they can explain what the brand is if other means of discovery be lacking.—New York Sun.

BRAVE EXPLORERS

Like Stanley and Livingstone found it harder to overcome Malaria, Fever and Ague and Typhoid disease germs than savage cannibals but thousands have found that Electric Bitters is a wonderful cure for all malarial diseases. If you have chills with fever, aches in back of neck and head, and tired, worn-out feeling, a trial will convince you of their merit. W. A. Null, of Webb, Ill., writes: "My children suffered for more than a year with chills and fever; then two bottles of Electric Bitters cured them." Only 50 cents. Try them. Guaranteed. Sold by Dreier Bros., Druggists.

MAKING A DATE.

Master of the hounds—At 9 o'clock the hunt will begin—do you carry a watch?

Assistant—No, sir.

Master of the hounds—Well, it doesn't matter. At 9:30 the factory whistle in the village will blow, and half an hour before that you may let the dogs out.—Fliegende Blaetter.

An Australian volunteer is carrying a bullet in his brain, embedded too deeply to allow of extraction and he declares that but for the knowledge of the fact he never felt better in his life.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE PREACHER SHOWS HOW THE SPIRIT OF GREED DESTROYS WHEN IT TAKES POSSESSION OF A MAN.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows how the spirit of greed destroys when it takes possession of a man, and that money got in wrong ways is a curse. Text: Exod. xxxii., 20: "And he took the calf which they had made and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to powder, and strewed it upon the water, and made the children of Israel drink of it."

People will have a god of some kind, and they prefer one of their own making. Here came the Israelites, breaking off their golden earrings, the men as well as the women, for in those times there was masculine as well as feminine decoration. Where did they get these beautiful earrings, coming up as they did from the desert? Oh, they borrowed them of the Egyptians when they left Egypt. These earrings are piled up into a pyramid of glittering beauty. "Any more earrings to bring?" says Aaron. None. Fire is kindled; the earrings are melted and poured into a mould, not of an eagle or a war charger, but of a silly calf; the gold cools down; the mold is taken away and the idol is set up on its four legs. An altar is built in front of the shining calf. Then the people throw up their arms and gyrate and shriek and dance vigorously and worship.

ON MT. SINAI.

Moses has been six weeks on Mt. Sinai, and he comes back and hears the howling and sees the dancing of these golden-calf fanatics, and he loses patience, and he takes the two plates of stone on which were written the ten commandments, and flings them so hard against a rock that they split all to pieces. When a man gets angry he is apt to break all the ten commandments. Moses rushes in, and he takes this calf-god and throws it into a hot fire until it is all melted out of shape, and then pulverizes it—not by the modern appliances of nitro-muriatic acid, but by the ancient appliance of nitre or by the old-fashioned file. He stirs for the people a most nauseating draught. He takes this pulverized golden calf and throws it in the only brook which is accessible, and the people are compelled to drink of that brook or not drink at all.

But they did not drink all the glittering stuff thrown on the surface. Some of it flows on down the surface of the brook to the river, and then flows on down the river to the sea, and the sea takes it up and bears it to the mouths of all the rivers, and when the tides set back the remains of this golden calf are carried up into the Potomac and the Hudson and the Thames and the Clyde and the Tiber; and men go out and they skim the glittering surface, and they bring it ashore and they make another golden calf, and California and Australia break off their golden earrings to augment the pile, and in the fires of financial excitement and struggle all these things are melted together, and while we stand looking and wondering what will come of it, lo! we find that the golden calf of Israelite worship has become the golden calf of European and American worship.

MODERN IDOLATRY.

Pull aside the curtain and you see the golden calf of modern idolatry. It is not, like other idols, made out of stocks or stone, but it has an ear so sensitive that it can hear the whispers on Wall street and Third street and State street and the footfalls in the Bank of England and the flutter of a Frenchman's heart on the bourse. It has an eye so keen that it can see the rust on the farm of Michigan wheat and the insect in the Maryland peach orchard and the trampled grain under the hoof of the Russian war charger. It is so mighty that it swings any way it will the world's shipping. It has its foot on all the merchantmen and the steamers. It started the American civil war, and under God stopped it; and it decided the Turko-Russian contest. One broker in September, 1869, in New York, shouted, "One hundred and sixty for a million," and the whole continent shivered. The golden calf of the text has, as far as America is concerned, its right front foot in New York, its left front foot in Chicago, its right back foot in Charleston, its left back foot in New Orleans, and when it shakes itself it shakes the world. Oh, this is a mighty god—the golden calf of the world's worship.

But every god must have its temple, and this golden calf of the text is no exception. Its temple is vaster than St. Paul's cathedral in England, and St. Peter's in Italy, and the Alhambra of the Spaniards, and the Pantheon of the Greeks, and the Taj Mahal of the Hindus, and all the cathedrals put together.

THE CALF OF GOLD.

Its pillars are grooved and fluted with gold, and its ribbed arches are havering gold, and its chandeliers are descending gold, and its floors are tessellated gold, and its vaults are crowded heaps of gold, and its spires and domes are soaring gold, and its organ pipes are resounding gold, and its pedals are tramping gold, and its stops pulled out are flashing gold, while standing at the head of the temple, as the presiding deity, are the hoofs and shoulders and eyes and ears and nostrils of the calf of gold.

Further, every god must have not only its temple, but its altar of sacrifice, and this golden calf of the text is no exception. Its altar is not made of stone, as other altars, but out of counting room desks and fire proof safes, and it is a broad, a long, a high altar. The victims sacrificed on it are the Swartouts and the Ketchams and the Fisks and ten thousand other people who are slain before the golden calf. What does this god care about the groans and struggles of the victims before it? With cold, metallic eye it looks on and yet lets them suffer. What an altar! What a sacrifice of mind, body and soul! The physical health of a great multitude is flung onto this sacrificial altar. They cannot sleep, and they take chloral and morphine and intoxicants. Some of them struggle in a nightmare of stocks, and at 1 o'clock in the morning suddenly rise us shouting: "A thousand shares of New York entral—108½! take it!" —until the whole family is affrighted, and the speculators fall back upon their pillow and sleep until they are awakened again by a "corner" in Pacific Mail or a sudden "rise" of Rock Island.

KICKED TO DEATH.

Their nerves gone, their digestion gone, their brain gone, they die. The gowned ecclesiastic comes in and reads the funeral service: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord!" Mistake. They did not "die in the Lord;" the golden calf kicked them.

The trouble is, when men sacrifice themselves on this altar suggested in the text, they not only sacrifice themselves, but they sacrifice their families. If a man by a wrong course is determined to go to perdition, I suppose you will have to let him go. But he puts his wife and children in an equipage that is the amazement of the avenues, and the driver lashes the horses into two whirlwinds, and the spokes flash in the sun, and the golden headgear of the harness gleams, until black calamity takes the bits of the horses and stops them, and shouts to the luxuriant occupants of the equipage, "Get out!" They get out. They get down. That husband and father flung his family so hard they never got up. There was the mark on them for life—the mark of a split hoof—the death-dealing hoof of the golden calf.

Solomon offered in one sacrifice, on one occasion 22,000 oxen and 120,000 sheep; but that was a tame sacrifice compared with the multitude of men who are sacrificing themselves on this altar of the golden calf, and sacrificing their families with them.

THE DEGRADING WORSHIP.

The soldiers of General Havelock in India walked literally ankle deep in the blood of "the house of massacre," where 200 white women and children had been slain by the Sepoys; but the blood about this altar of the golden calf flows up to the knee, flows up to their girdle, flows to the shoulder, flows to the lip. Great God of heaven and earth, have mercy on those who immolate themselves on this altar! The golden calf has none.

Still the degrading worship goes on, and the devotees kneel and kiss the dust and count their golden beads and cross themselves with the blood of their own sacrifice. The music rolls on under the arches; it is made of clinking silver and clinking gold and the rattling specie of the banks and brokers' shops and the voices of all the exchanges. The soprano of the worship is carried by the timid voices of men who have just begun to speculate, while the deep bass rolls out from those who for ten years have been steeped in the seething cauldron. Chorus of voices rejoicing over what they have made; chorus of voices wailing over what they have lost. This temple of which I speak stands open day and night, and there is the glittering god with his four feet on broken hearts, and there is the smoking altar of sacrifice, new victims every moment on it, and there are the kneeling devotees; and the doxology of the worship rolls on, while death stands with moldy and skeleton arm beating time for the chorus—"More! more! more!"

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Some people are very much surprised at the actions of the people in the stock exchange, New York. Indeed, it is a scene sometimes that paralyzes description, and is beyond the imagination of any one who has never looked in. What snapping of finger and thumb and wild gesticulation and raving like hyenas, and stamping like buffaloes and swaying to and fro and jostling and rushing one upon another and deafening uproar, until the president of the exchange strikes with his mallet four or five times, crying, "Order! order!" and the astonished spectator goes out into the fresh air feeling that he has escaped from pandemonium. What does it all mean! I will tell you what it means. The devotees of every heathen temple cut themselves to pieces and yell and gyrate. This vociferation and gyration of the stock exchange is all appropriate. This is the worship of the golden calf.

But my text suggests that this worship has to be broken up, as the behavior of Moses on this occasion indicated. There are those who say that this golden calf, spoken of in the text, was hollow, and merely plated with gold; otherwise Moses could not have carried. I do not know that; but somehow, perhaps by the assistance of his friends, he takes up this golden calf, which is an infernal insult to God and man, and throws it into the fire and it is melted; and then it comes out and is cooled off, and, by some chemical appliance or by an old-fashioned file, it is pulverized, and it is thrown into the brook, and as a punishment the people are compelled to drink the nauseating stuff.

THE LAST DAY.

So you may depend upon it that God will burn and He will grind to pieces the golden calf of modern idolatry, and He will compel the people in their agony to drink it. If not before, it will be so on the last day. I know not where the fire will begin, whether at the "Battery" or Lombard street, whether at Shoreditch or West End; but it will be a very hot blaze. All the government securities of the United States and Great Britain will curl up in the first blast. All the money safes and deposit vaults will melt under the first touch. The sea will burn like tinder, and the shipping will be abandoned forever. The melting gold in the broker's window will burst through the melted window glass into the street, but the flying population will not stoop to scoop it up. The cry of "Fire!" from the mountain will be answered by the cry of "Fire!" in the plain. The conflagration will burn out from the continent toward the sea, and then burn in from the sea toward the land. New York and London, with one cut of the red scythe of destruction, will go down. Twenty-five thousand miles of conflagration! The earth will wrap itself round and round in shroud of flame and lie down to perish. What then will become of your golden calf? Who then so poor as to worship it? Melted, or between the upper and nether millstone of falling mountains ground to powder. Dagon down; Moloch down; Juggernaut down; golden calf down!

WATERED STOCK.

But every day is a day of judgment, and God is all the time grinding to pieces the golden calf. Some years ago, in a time of panic, we learned, as never before, that forgeries will not pay; that the watering of stock will not pay; that the spending of $80,000 on country seats and a palatial city residence, when there are only $30,000 income, will not pay; that the appropriation of trust funds to our own private speculation will not pay. We had a great national rumor, in the shape of fictitious prosperity. We called it national enlargement; instead of calling it enlargement, we might better have called it a swelling. It was a tumor, and God cut it out; and the nation was sent back to the principles of our fathers and grandfathers, when twice three made six instead of sixty, and when the apples at the bottom of the barrel were just as good as the apples on the top of the barrel, and a silk handkerchief was not half cotton, and a man who wore a five-dollar coat paid for was more honorable than a man who wore a fifty-dollar coat not paid for.

The modern golden calf, like the one of the text, is very apt to be made out of borrowed gold. These Israelites of the text borrowed the earrings of the Egyptians, and then melted them into a god. That is the way the golden calf is made nowadays. A great many housekeepers, not paying for the articles they get, borrow of the grocer and the baker and the butcher and the dry goods seller.

THE FINAL COLLAPSE.

Then the retailer borrows of the wholesale dealer. Then the wholesale dealer borrows of the capitalist; and we borrow and borrow and borrow, until the community is divided into two classes—those who borrow and those who are borrowed of; and after a while the capitalist wants his money, and he rushes upon the wholesale dealer, and the wholesale dealer wants his money and he rushes upon the retailer, and the retailer wants his money and he rushes on the customer, and we all go down together. There is many a man in this day who rides in a carriage and owes the blacksmith for the tire, and the wheelwright for the wheel, and the trimmer for the curtain, and the driver for unpaid wages, and the harness maker for the bridle, and the furrier for the robe, while from the tip of the camel's hair shawl fluttering out of the back of the vehicle, everything is paid for by notes that have been three times renewed. I tell you, that in this country we shall never get things right until we stop borrowing and pay as we go. It is this temptation to borrow and borrow and borrow that keeps the people everlastingly praying to the golden calf for help, and just at the minute they expect the help the golden calf treads on them. The judgments of God, like Moses in the text, will rush in and break up this worship; and I say, let the work go on until every man shall learn to speak truth with his neighbor, and those who make engagements shall feel themselves bound to keep them, and when a man who will not repent of his business iniquity, but goes on willing to satiate his cannibal appetite by devouring widows' houses, shall, by the law of the land, be compelled to exchange the brown-stone front for the penitentiary. Let the golden calf perish!

IDOLS DEMOLISHED.

But, if we have made this world our god, when we come to die we shall see our idol demolished. How much of this world are you going to take with you into the next? Will you have two pockets—one in each side of the shroud? Will you cushion your casket with bonds and mortgages and certificates of stock? Ah, no! The ferry boat that crosses this Jordan takes no baggage—nothing heavier than an immaterial spirit. You may, perhaps, take $500 with you two or three miles, in the shape of funeral trappings, to the cemetery, but you will have to leave them there. It would not be safe for you to lie down there with a gold watch or a diamond ring; it would be a temptation to the pillagers. If we have made this world our god we shall see our idol, when we die, ground to pieces by our pillow and we shall have to drink it in bitter regrets for the wasted opportunities of a lifetime. Soon we will be gone. Where are the men who tried Warren Hastings in Westminster hall? Where are the Pilgrim Fathers who put out for America? Where are the veterans who on the Fourth of July, 1794, marched from New York park to the battery and fired a salute and then marched back again? and the Society of the Cincinnati, who dined that afternoon at Tontine Coffee House on Wall street? and Grant Thorburn, who that afternoon waited fifteen minutes at the foot of Maiden lane for the Brooklyn ferry boat, then got in and was rowed across by two men, with oars, the tide so strong that it was an hour and ten minutes before they landed?

A PATRIOTIC TOAST

Where are the veterans that fired the salute, and the men of the Cincinnati Society who that afternoon drank to the patriotic toast? and the oarsmen that rowed the boat? and the people who were transported? Gone! Oh, this is a fleeting world! It is a dying world A man who had worshiped it in all his days, in his dying moment described himself when he said, "Fool! fool! fool!"

I want you to change temples, and to give up the worship of this unsatisfying and cruel god for the service of the Lord Jesus Christ Here is the gold that will never crumble. Here are the securities that will never fail. Here are the banks that will never break. Here is an altar on which there has been one sacrifice that does for all, for "by one sacrifice hath Christ perfected forever them that are sanctified." Here is a god who will comfort you when you are in trouble, and soothe you when you are sick, and save you when you die. For He has said: "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee."

When your parents have breathed their last and the old, wrinkled and trembling hands can not more be put upon your head for a blessing, he will be to you a father and mother both, giving you the defense of the one and the comfort of the other. For have we not Paul's blessed hope that as Jesus died and rose again, "Even so them also which sleep in Jesus shall God bring with Him."

A BRIEF WAIT.

And when your children go away from you, the sweet darlings, you will not kiss them and say good-by forever. He only wants to hold them for you a little while. He will give them back to you again, and He will have them all waiting for you at the gates of the eternal welcome. Oh, what a God He is! He will allow you to come so close that you can put your arms around His neck, while He in response will put His arms around your neck and all the windows of heaven will be hoisted to let the redeemed look out and see the spectacle of a rejoicing Father and a returned prodigal locked in that glorious embrace. Quit worshiping the golden calf, and bow this day before Him in whose presence we must all appear when the world has turned to ashes.

When shriveling like a parched scroll,
The flaming heavens together roll,
When louder yet, and yet more dread,
Swells the high trump that wakes the dead.

PERPETUATES NAMES.

A baronetcy is a very convenient thing to give away. It carries with it no power, not much in the way of social precedence, no personal decoration—not even a riband or a star—and no more titular distinction than does a mere knighthood. But it is hereditary, and goes to the founding of a family. That is why this honor is sought after by men who, having raised themselves to eminence, wish their names perpetuated. Great artists, physicians, men of science, inventors, engineers, ship-builders, merchants, civic dignitaries—these are the men of whom we make baronets now. But they must have plenty of money to leave—that is indispensably essential.—London Express.

DEFECTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public school authorities are compelled by circumstances to proceed on the theory that what is good and sufficient for one child is good and sufficient for all children, says Joel Chandler Harris in the Saturday Evening Post. There is practically no remedy for this in our common schools, which are made up of a conglomerate mass of humanity, seething and various—a mass which must be dealt with in haste and on the run. In these schools the child is taken up, taught with the mass of pupils, and compelled to conform to the "grades" which have been invented for the convenience of the teachers; and is presently thrust out and sent about its business, knowing how to read and write, indeed, but possessing only the vaguest ideas in regard to the fund of knowledge which education is supposed to impart and preserve.

But a specially devised system of training and education should be compelled to give a different and a better account of itself. If it cannot be made adjustable to the individuality, the disposition and natural bent and tendency of each child that is to partake of its benefits—if it cannot be extended or modified to fit the demands of each and all—then it is not only not scientific, it is absurd. The special beauty of childhoood and youth, the captivating mystery of humanity, consists mainly of the infinite, the endless variations of personality, individuality, tendency, temperament—the qualities and characteristics that are native to each individual and to no other—and if these special devices, which are put forward so confidently, do not conform to, and aid in bringing out and developing the most promising tendencies of the individual, they are unworthy of serious consideration.

DOES NOT TAKE TO POLITICS.

It is the experience of all old-timers in the territory that the Indian is a wonderfully shrewd politician along lines laid down by his own people, but the methods of the white man are not interesting to him, and he does not care to understand them. There are probably 5,000 eligible Indian voters in the southest, but it is doubtful if many of them will ever visit the polls. An occasional southestern Indian is a marvel of cultivation and polish, with a broad understanding of all of the white man's methods and points of view. One of these is the Cherokee chief, General Pleasant Porter, a very delightful man. He dresses fashionably, keeps in close touch with current events and has traveled a great deal. General Porter understands our kind of politics. Whether he cares for it or not no one but himself can say. But his people, as a mass, will have nothing to do with the game.—Saturday Evening Post.

HOMES OF GLASGOW WORKMEN.

The Glasgow workman finds that high wages go with cheap living. Rents in this northern metropolis would be counted by the London laborer as exceedingly low. Most of the families have an exceedingly poor standard of household requirements. The rule in Glasgow is to live in blocks of dwellings, four families to each floor for one staircase. The usual home consists of two rooms and a little scullery, and the Glasgow mechanic looks at you in cold Scottish surprise if you dare to suggest that his family requires more accommodation than that. "I've known very good men brought up in a 'hut and a ben,' he says stolidly. "It was good enough for my father; it's good enough for me. Rents are high about here." By "high" he means about £18 a year, not including taxes. The fair average rent for the respectable Glasgow working man is £15 a year.—London Daily Mail.

COSSACKS RUSSIA'S PIONEERS.

The Cossacks are the arms and legs of Russia, while the moujik is the backbone. The Cossacks won Siberia for Russia when they were the daring fringe of her population, grown adventurous and warlike by their frequent conflicts with the Tartars who crowded Russia's borders. In them is concentrated the enterprise and the aggressiveness which the moujik lacks. They blaze the path and the moujiks followed, and the descendants of these hardy pioneers live throughout Siberia today, forming a hereditary military caste. So strict are the laws of heredity among the Cossacks that is is almost impossible for an officer who was not born one to obtain a commission in a Cossack regiment.—Ainslee's Magazine.

ENGLAND'S UNKNOWN EMPIRE.

Those who "only England know" know little about the empire, and more especially these scattered pieces of it outside India, Australia, Canada, etc., says a London newspaper. The Federated Malay states occupy an area about equal to Scotland, on the southmost clump of the Malay Peninsula. Negri Sembilan and Pahang, and their total revenue of about £636,446 for 1898 was the highest up to then recorded. For 1899, however, a jump of £412,194 was made, and a total of £1,348,641 reached, and the increased value of trade in imports and exports was nearly £2,750,000.

It is strange to see recorded that while millions in India are starving every inducement is offered by the states to Indian labor. Free passages, high wages, quarters and medical attendance await the surplus laboring population of Southern India, but they cannot be induced to leave their over-populated land for a life of ease and plenty in the Malay states. The Chinese, however, untrammeled with any delicacy of sentiment for their homes, flock over in hundreds of thousands.

NAMING AN INDIANA TOWN.

Resting by the side of General William Harrison's saber in the "Old Curiosity Shop" collection of antiquities in the old State Bank building at Terre Haute, Ind., is a target rifle of ancient design that is declared to be the weapon that gave Logansport her name. The old rifle might well come under the classification of heavy ordnance, for it is over seven feet in length. It weighs thirty-seven and a half pounds and shoots a bullet so heavy that twelve of them make a pound. In firing it an iron rest had to be used, and the vest is exhibited with the rifle. Maurice Thompson recently resurrected the rifle's history and made it the subject of one of his collection of Indiana stories.

According to his story, in the latter part of the '20's the settlement at the mouth of Eel creek had reached proportions that necessitated the selection of a name. The main functionaries met one afternoon under the branching elms along the Wabash and undertook the christening. Every one had a suggestion and many settlers pressed claims. Gen. John Tipton wanted to bestow a Latin or Greek name that was synonymous with "the mouth of the Eel." Hugh R. McKeen, who had formerly resided on the Maumee, near the spot where the Shawnee chief, Logan, lost his life while attesting his fidelity to the white people, urged the name of Logan. Colonel Duret joined with McKeen, adding the "port," as the town was the prospective great port of the upper Wabash that was then thought to be navigable.

The story has it that, unable to reach a unanimous decision any other way, the frontiersmen finally decided to leave the decision to the aim of the rifle. The best smooth-bores and squirrel rifles were brought out and each man that had offered a name placed the future of his claim on his nerve and eye. The Logansport man, it is claimed, hit the bull's-eye of the target, which was placed on an elm tree down along the river.

As a rule, Indian towns and cities have either been named in honor of prominent people, first settlers or Indians, or have been given their names as the result of locality. Elkhart was named after the Elkhart river and the Elkhart river was given its name because there was an island in the stream that the Indians fancied resembled the heart of an elk. Gov. William Henry Harrison, riding through the forests of the old Vincennes-Ohio Falls trail, heard the sweet voice of Jennie Smith singing the plaintive ballad "Corydon," and it attracted him many times to the Smith home, where he located the first capital of the state and named it after the song.

Rockville is a city builded on a rich alluvial deposit, and but two rocks of any size can be found in the town. There was the usual wrangle between the pioneer settlers, each of whom wanted the town named after himself. At last a stranger laid his hand on the big rock and said: "Well, here's a fellow that's been here longer'n any of you—name it after him." The one flask of whisky in the crowd was drained and the town was christened by the empty bottle being broken over the "fellow that's been here longer'n any of us."—Indianapolis Press.

SIX FRIGHTFUL FAILURES.

Six terrible failures of six different doctors nearly sent Wm. H. Mullen, of Lockland, O., to an early grave. All said he had a fatal lung trouble and that he must soon die. But he was urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. After taking five bottles he was entirely cured. It is positively guaranteed to cure all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs, including Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Croup, Whooping Cough. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier Bros.' drug store.

HIS POLITE REFUSAL.

Widow (benevolently)—Here is a pair of boots that belonged to my dead husband. Maybe they'll fit you.

Beggar (gazing at the wrecks with concern)—Ah, madam, better keep them yourself. Maybe you'll marry again.—Fliegende Blaetter.

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—IS NOW PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT—

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THE DOCTOR SUCCESSFULLY TREATS ALL DISEASES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. A CURE GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES UNDERTAKEN.

Eye and Ear troubles, Catarrh of the Head and Throat, Weak Lungs, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Ulceration of Stomach, Blood Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS AND WEAK CHILDREN, Dyspepsia, Pimples, Tetter, Eczema, Dropsy, Piles, Worms, Weak Spine, Nervous Debility and Loss of Memory.

TO MEN—YOUNG, MIDDLE AGED AND OLD MEN

Who suffer from nervous, wasting weakness, loss of vitality. Frequent Urinating, Loss of Sleep, Bashfulness, Nervous Trembling, Weakness of Body and Brain, Loss of Energy, and Organic Weakness, Kidney and Bladder Affection, or any other form of special diseases can here find a speedy cure.

THE DOCTOR can tell all your ailments by simply looking at you and without asking any questions. CONSULTATION FREE.

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Spent many years of his life with his uncle an old Indian trader among the Indians, and treats with ROOTS, BARKS, GUMS, BUDS, BERRIES, LEAVES, HERBS and PLANTS, placed in the ground by the Great Spirit for the healing of mankind.

WRITE if you cannot call. All letters confidential. Give full description of yourself: married or single, age, weight, height, build and complexion. Enclose stamp for reply and the Doctor will diagnose your case free of charge. Thousands who were unable to call at his office have been cured at their homes. ADDRESS

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Sister, Read my Free Offer

Wise Words to Sufferers

From a Woman of Notre Dame, Indiana

I WILL mail, free of any charge, this Home Treatment with full instructions, sufficient for thirty days, which will cure nine-tenths of the suffering from female trouble. You can cure yourself at home without the aid of any physician. It will cost you nothing to give the treatment a trial, and if you desire to continue it will only cost you about twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to sell. Tell other sufferers of it. Just mail it. It cures all, young or old.

If you feel a bearing-down sensation, sense of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, crowding feeling up the spine, a desire to cry frequently, bad dreams, weariness, frequent desire to urinate, or if you have Leucorrhea (Whites), Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Tumors or Growths, address MRS. M. SUMMERS, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A., for the FREE TREATMENT and FULL INFORMATION. Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrappers.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures *Leucorrhea, Green Sickness* and *Delayed or Irregular Menstruation* in young ladies. It will save you anxiety and expense and save your daughter the humiliation of explaining her troubles to others. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

WHEREVER YOU LIVE I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own State or county who KNOW and will GLADLY TELL any sufferer that this Home Treatment REALLY CURES and DISEASED CONDITIONS of our delicate female organism, thoroughly STRENGTHENS RELAXED MUSCLES AND LIGAMENTS which cause displacement, and MAKES WOMEN WELL. Write to-day, as this offer will not be made again. Address,

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 158 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

Election Surprises.

(Continued from Page 9.)

approaching campaign would be the last that the whig party would ever make and advised that party to dissolve at that time and not go to the trouble of waging a contest in which it was sure to be overwhelmingly beaten. Toward the latter part of the canvass, however, a wave of emotion for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," swept over the country, and though the democrats retained their confidence to the end, Harrison and Tyler carried nineteen states, as compared with only seven for President Van Buren, who was seeking re-election, and got 234 electoral votes, as against 60 which went to Van Buren.

The next two contests, those of 1844 and 1848, were very close, and the result was in doubt to the end. In each case the beaten party was decidedly surprised at the outcome. Clay, the whig nominee, expected to win in 1844, but he was beaten by the defection of an element of his party in New York, which went to Birney, the candidate of the liberty, or abolition, party, on account of some concessions to slavery which Clay had made in letters written during the campaign. Polk, the democrat, carried the country, and Polk's party was confident of winning in 1848, because of the successful war, that against Mexico, which it had just waged. The whigs, though, following the example of the democrats in nominating Jackson, and following their own lead eight years earlier in putting up Harrison, selected a hero of that war, Zachary Taylor, the victor at Buena Vista, and carried the country.

The result, however, as in the previous campaign, was determined by the vote of New York, which went to Taylor on account of a split among the democrats, by which Van Buren's element of the party fought Cass, the regular democratic candidate in 1848, because Cass' presidential aspirations in the convention of their party in 1844, as they believed, defeated Van Buren for the democratic candidacy then, and gave it to Polk.

In 1852 occurred one of the greatest political avalanches in the country's annals. The whig party nominated a war hero in that year as in 1840 and 1848, Scott, the commander of the army in the war against Mexico, who had also won fame in the conflict with England a third of a century earlier. The democrats, after a long contest in their convention, also selected a Mexican war soldier, Franklin Pierce, but though he was a subordinate of Scott, and won no renown whatever in the conflict, he defeated that warrior by a majority which has seldom been approached in magnitude. At that time the whig party was weakened, through the dominant slavery issue, by defections both in the north and the south, the north abandoning it because of its hand in the passage of the fugitive slave law, and the south turning against it because of an idea that its candidate, Scott, would be under the influence of the anti-slavery man, particularly Seward, if he should be elected. Scott carried only four states and got but forty-two electoral votes, twenty-seven states with 254 electoral votes going to Pierce.

The republicans were surprised in 1856 because they did not carry the country in that year, although the real cause for surprise, as the situation is viewed today, is that they came so near winning as they did. The republican party was only two years old at the time it nominated Fremont for president. Many of the men who were expected to support its candidate, and who did support him, had not yet adopted the name republicans, but were vaguely known as anti-Nebraska men. Fremont had no political reputation, though he had served a short time in congress as one of the senators from California. Buchanan, the democratic candidate, on the other hand, had been in political station over a third of a century, and had been one of the leaders of his party for over half of that time. Moreover, the conservative element of the country feared that the success of the republican party would precipitate secession and civil war, as it undoubtedly would have done, and voted for Buchanan on that account. Nevertheless, the vote of Pennsylvania and either Indiana or Illinois, all three of which the republicans carried in 1860, would have given the republicans the victory in 1856.

Even after the split among the democrats in the Charleston convention of 1860, through which the southern element put up Breckinridge and the northern faction nominated Douglas, there were many democrats in the country who imagined that one section or the other party would get a majority in the electorial college, especially as a party of negationists, calling themselves constitutional unionists, nominated Bell and Everett, both well-known old whigs, who were expected to draw heavily from the republicans, but who, in reality, had no following of any consequence except in the south, the democratic portion of the country. The three opposition parties or sections of parties had just 123 electoral votes in the aggregate as compared with 180 for Lincoln. In the popular vote the aggregate of the two democratic factions and the constitutional unionists was, though almost 1,000,000 in excess of that of the republicans.

As the elections of 1864, 1868 and 1872 are viewed by persons who merely take a glance at the totals of the electoral vote, it will appear as if the republican was the only party in existence in those years. Nevertheless, Lincoln, Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond and many other of the most skillful judges of the drift of political sentiment believed, until after the union army's victories in the latter part of the 1864 canvass, that McClellan, the democratic candidate, would win. Seymour's democratic friends by no means despaired of the result at any time in the campaign of 1868; while at the outset in 1872 the chances seemed to favor Greeley, the nominee of the liberal republican party and of the democracy. After 1872 the presidential contests were always close enough to keep the result in doubt until the votes were counted. The issue was so close in 1876 that the electoral commission had to be called in by both parties to settle the dispute, and the margin for the republicans in the electoral college was only one vote. In 1884 the outcome was uncertain for two or three days after the election, on account of the narrow margin in the decisive state of New York. Toward the close of the campaign in 1892, in which the winning party got the largest majority in the electoral college which any party has had since 1872, some republicans lost hope, but the majority of the party retained confidence until the returns on the night of the election showed that Illinois, Wisconsin and other republican states had gone over to Cleveland. Both democrats and republicans, no matter how strongly the drift may appear to be against them in presidential canvasses, keep on fighting to the end. This is the American way.

LONG RANGE FIELD GUNS.

There is an effort being made in different countries to turn the lesson of the Anglo-boer war to profit by constructing ordnance of increased range. The Boers got their greater range not by having superior guns, but by elevating the muzzle, as the English found out when the Boers turned captured English guns upon them. The English cannon threw as far as the Boer cannon when the muzzle was given equal elevation. But the point remains that the Boers taught the world that superior range, no matter how obtained, gives a decided practical advantage. In 1888 an English 9.2-inch gun made a record with a range of twelve miles. A Krupp 9.45-inch four years later made a new record of twelve and a half miles.

Recently there has been talk of a German gun that ranges fifteen miles. But an American ordnance factory is preparing a 12-inch gun, it is said, which is to carry a shell nineteen miles. Its length is to be equal to forty calibers and the 1,050-pound shell is to have an initial velocity of 3,000 feet a second. The difficulty in obtaining extreme ranges lies largely with the gun carriage. Most gun carriages permit an elevation of the muzzle of but seventeen degrees, whereas the best possible range of any given gun requires an elevation of forty degrees. A larger arc elevation is the lesson the Boer artilleries have enforced. The draw- back of extreme ranges is inaccuracy of fire. The Boers produced a great moral effect on the British by landing shells at distances the British batteries could not cover, but they seldom made hits. They were content to demoralize their foe by subjecting him to a fire he could not reply to. At Ladysmith, for example, ther were few good shots at extreme ranges, so that the loss of life caused by cannon fire from great distances was trifling. As the range increases the chance of missing likewise increases, a very small error in the aim being multiplied more and more the father the shot goes. At nineteen miles it is hard to believe that one shot in a thousand would hit an object no larger than a house.—Baltimore Sun.

THINKS FRIENDS A BORE.

Mrs. Gadabout—That Mrs. Hardhead next door doesn't seem to have many friends.

Hostess(wearily)—No; I wonder how she manages it.—Tid-Bits.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

CURIOUS INFORMATION.

When Mahomet fled from the assassins in Mecca he sought refuge in a cave on the summit of a mountain, a few miles from Mecca. The pursuing party, coming to the cave, saw a mass of spider's webs and turned back, thinking that he could not be within or the webs would have been disturbed. According to the tradition, God sent the spider to spin the web to save the prophet.

The founder of the Franciscans in the Roman church was St. Francis of Assisi. He was born in Assisi, Italy, in 1182, and was named Giovanni Bernardino. His father was a rich merchant, and had his son taught the French language. The boy was called by his companions "Francisco"—the Frenchman. His nickname clung to him, and he was canonized under the name of Francis. Many stories are told of his influence over animals. Lambs would follow him, and rabbits and hares rest in his bosom. Upon one occasion he preached a sermon to the birds, and it is said that they listened respectfully, and did not fly away until he gave them permission. He evidently dearly loved animals—all nature, in fact, and literally interpreted the text, "Go ye into the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

A very peculiar "strike" is recorded as having been in progress in Canton, China. The executioners, who do the beheading, are complaining that, unless they get more money they will starve. It appears from their complaint that they are paid 500 cash (25c) per head, and they demand 50c. Twenty-five cents is a small fortune to a poor Chinaman, but it seems that business has fallen off to a deplorable extent, or there is too much competition, and the executioners are suffering.

One hears so much of those "who came over in the Mayflower" that a list of the passengers who were landed at Plymouth on that winter's day will be interesting, at least to those who have ancestors among them. They were Mr. Isaac Allerton, John Alden, John Allerton, Mr. William Brewster, William Bradford, Mr. William Brewster, John Billington, Peter Brown, Richard Britterage, Mr. John Carver, Francis Cook, James Chilton, John Crackston, Richard Clarke, Edward Dotty, Francis Eaton, Thomas English, Mr. Samuel Fuller, Edward Fuller, Moses Fletcher, John Goodman, Richard Gardiner, John Howland, Mr. Stephen Hopkins, Edward Leister, Mr. Christopher Martin, Mr. William Mullins, Edmund Margeson, Degony Priest, Thomas Rogers, John Rigdale, Capt. Miles Standish, George Soule, Edward Tilly, John Tilly, Thomas Tinker, John Turner, Mr. Edward Winslow, Mr. William White, Mr. Richard Warren, Thomas Williams, Gilbert Winslow, and servants, as follows: Carter, Coper, Ely, Holbeck, Hooke, Langemore, Laham, Minter, Moore, Prower, Sampson, Story, Thompson, Trevore, Wilder.

The twentieth century will have twenty-four leap years, the greatest number possible. February will have five Sundays three times—1920, 1948 and 1976. The earliest possible date on which Easter can occur is March 12. The last time it occurred on that date was 1818. The latest date that Easter can occur is April 25. It will occur but once in the coming century on that date—1943. The middle day of the century will be January 1, 1851. There will be 380 eclipses during the coming century.

Belgium is the most thickly populated country of Europe, with 224 inhabitants to every square mile; then follow Holland with 152, Great Britain with 127, Italy with 111, the German empire with 97, Switzerland with 76, and Denmark with 58. The least-crowded countries in Europe are Russia with 31, Sweden with 11, and Norway with 6 inhabitants per square mile.

The Kansas Fire Brigade, reputed to be the fastest in the world, secured the Challenge Cup at the Paris Exposition. The team gave some fine displays at the Crystal Palace. At the competition in Paris the team turned out, ran a quarter of a mile to a building, let out 350 feet of hose, threw a stream of water on the imaginary fire and then the men scaled from window to window to the seventh story and rescued three people, the whole performance occupying less than four minutes.

The following are the state flowers, as adopted by the school children of the respective states: Alabama, golden rod; Colorado, columbine; Delaware, peach blossom; Idaho, syringa; Iowa, rose; Maine, pine cone and tassel; Minnesota, cypripedium, or moccasin flower, sometimes called lady slipper; Montana, bitter root; Nebraska, golden rod; New York, rose; North Dakota, wild rose; Oklahoma territory, mistletoe; Oregon, golden rod; Utah, sago lily; Vermont, red clover. Golden rod is universally, but unofficially, recognized as the national flower.

The motto, "In God We Trust," stamped upon the gold and silver coins of the United States, was first suggested by a citizen of Maryland. In 1861 Salmon P. Chase was secretary of the treasury and urged that as a Christian nation there should be some recognition of that fact in our coinage. Congress paid no attention to the suggestion, and it was not until April, 1864, that congress authorized the coining of a 2c bronze piece upon which was stamped the motto. By act of congress, March 3, 1865, the director of the mint was authorized to stamp all the gold and silver coins of the United States thereafter to be issued the motto, "In God We Trust."

Artificial eyes are supplied to all the world from Thuringia, Germany. Nearly all the grown inhabitants of some of the villages are engaged in their manufacture. Four men usually sit at a table, each with a gas jet in front of him, and the eyes are blown from the gas plates and molded into shape by hand. The colors are then traced in with small needles, no set rule being observed in the coloring, and, as every man uses his own fancy, no two artificial eyes, therefore, are exactly alike.

WHERE DEW COMES FROM

Ground a little below the surface is always warmer than the air over it. So long as the surface of the ground is above the dew point vapor must rise and pass from the earth into the air.

The moist air so formed will mingle with the air above it and its moisture will be condensed, forming dew wherever it comes in contact with a surface cooled below the dew point. In fact, dew rises from the ground.

Place some metal trays over the grass, the soil and the road on dewy nights. You will generally find more moisture on the grass inside the trays than outside; you will always observe a deposit of dew inside the trays, even when there is none outside at all. This shows that far more vapor rises out of the ground during the night than condenses as dew on the grass and other objects.

Dew then rises from the ground. But how is the dew formed on bodies high up in the air?

Dew does not rise in particles, as it was once considered, to fall in particles like fine rain. It rises in vapor. Some is caught by what is on the surface of the earth, but the rest ascends in vapor form until it comes in contact with a much colder surface, to condense it into moisture.

The vapor does not flow upward in a uniform stream, but is mixed in the air by eddies and wind currents and carried to bodies far from where it rose. In fact, dew may be deposited, even through the country for many miles all around be dry and incapable of yielding any vapor. In such cases the supply of vapor to form that dew would depend on the evaporation of the dew and on what was wafted over by the winds.

LITERARY MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE

The United States Senate contains 58 lawyers; it contains no real literary man. In the House of representatives there are 230 lawyers, but no real literary man. It numbers 11 newspaper men. A glance at the list of candidates in the present electioneering campaign for the new House of Commons will show an immense difference on this score. The overproduction which our congress gives to law is to some extent given there to letters. Dr. Conan Doyle, who has varied his novel-writing by a splendid campign against the enteric epidemic at Bloemfontein, is to stand. So is Mr. Gilbert Parker and Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, who was also a candidate eight years ago. These are all men whose mark in letters has been made deep.

This is no new condition in England. Thackeray stood for Oxford in the first bloom of his reputation. Disraeli had won fame as a novelist before he made his first reported speech in the house. Bulwer-Lytton wrote "Pelham" three years before he entered Parliament. Our own houses of congress have not such a record to show. American letters is as yet young. Over and above this, however, there is a feeling in this country (whether fortunate or to be regretted) that the literary man is not so truly a representative of the people as is one of almost any other of the polite professions.—New York Press.

MADE YOUNG AGAIN.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my "teens" again," writes D. H. Turner, Dempseytown, Pa. They are the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at Dreier Bros.' Drug Store.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

MR. COLLIER AS A COMEDIAN.

De Wolf Hopper and Francis Wilson have appeared so long before the public in light opera that it is perhaps forgotten that both of these favorites are really admirable comedians—capable of a wide range of comedy characterization. But setting such aside, since they seem of comedians, who, by reason of superlative powers in the lines of mirth production, are placed high above the general army of actors and entertainers who range themselves under the general head—comedians. Of this small group, two are no longer young: Stuart Robson and William Crane, after, after a long occupation of hill-tops of success, may now be said to be over the apex and going down on the other side; though no imputation of retrogradation is intended. Few will deny, however, that these comedians have done their best work. With these two set aside but three young and well qualified comedians are left to dispute with their achievements the distinction and popularity of precedence among America's leaders of the sock and buskin.

These three are John Drew, N. C. Goodwin and William Collier. True the first named lacks versatility, and has even become, as a much pampered object of fashion, perhaps modish in his selection of plays and characters, but few will deny, for all that, that John Drew possesses admirable technique and really fine ability for characterization.

It is the last two named, though, that the theater-going public, and more especially the critical body of the country, look to for the highest and best achievements of the immediate future in the line of modern and classic comedy.

Goodwin and Collier possess many points of similarity when compared with each other. Both have a seemingly unlimited compass for characterization, both in conception and expression, and each has that ready adaptability or versatility which has never but to put on the coat of a new character to at once become that character to the very life. Goodwin proved this rare quality lately in a reading of the character of Shylock before a few friends and fellow players in New York, as well as by his record before the public. Goodwin has played every manner of character from Le Blanc in "Evangeline" to Sir Lucius O'Trigger, in "The Rivals," during the past twenty years. Collier, too, has long since proven his versatility for characterization in the wide range of characters that he has created during the past theatrical decade. From Bob Acres and Sir Anthony Absolute to the decrepit old make that he created for the darky sketch in the famous Lambs Star Gambol of a couple of years ago, was a far cry for any guardian, but Collier spanned it, not only with credit, but with signal distinction. As a matter of fact, he covered himself with glory before critical audiences, in all these character essays. Either Goodwin or Collier could "go on" tomorrow night as Christopher Sly, as the first grave digger in "Hamlet," as Malvolio, as Touchstone, or even as Shylock; and win praise and applause from most critical audiences. Perhaps there are no other two comedians in the country who could make these attempts with credit, or even with public acceptance. Goodwin is to appear this season in his success of last year, "When We Were Twenty-One," and Mr. Collier is to present a new comedy by that representative American playwright, Augustus Thomas (author of "Arizona" and "Alabama") entitled "On the Quiet." This new play is said to be the finest thing in comedy that Thomas has ever written, and to offer Collier's fine abilities a very great opportunity for artistic and financial success. Collier will seen here in "On the Quiet" at the Masonic Temple Thursday, November 8.

WILLIAM COLLIER PRESENTING "ON THE QUIET."

LOUISE ALLEN COLLIER IN "ON THE QUIET."

A SCENE FROM "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

SCENE FROM "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

"THE LITTLE MINISTER."

Says an exchange: "There are two classes of people to be found in the audiences of "The Little Minister,"

A SCENE FROM THE "LITTLE MINISTER."

these who have read it in its novel form, and those who have not. Thus, then, always arises a great question, whether the novel or the play is the more attractive? It is an undeniable fact that no work of fiction heretofore dealing with Scottish life possesses the charm of "The Little Minister." Whether it has been turned into dramatic form in a manner to suit a fastidious taste or not is an open question; but nobody denies that the play is a thoroughly charming one from beginning to end. It may not follow exactly the lines of the book, but where it has differed from the original romance, it certainly has done so with a spirit of improvement. Things have been so turned that there has not been the least suspension of interest from beginning to end. The drama opens in the midst of the story, in the scene where the wild Egyptian first appears before the startled minister, and thwarts the rest of the striking weavers. Then almost without intermission one is carried along from the scenes of awakening love to the spot where the minister, fascinated by the witching charms of "Babbie" forgets his parish and prayer meeting and follows in pursuit of her. It is hardly necessary to tell our readers that "The Little Minister," both in novel form, and as a play, is one of the successes of the century. Everyone is undoubtedly familiar with the fact that it has achieved one of the most remarkable successes ever known to the stage. The engagement of a year in New York where it was seen at every performance by audiences that crowded the theater to the doors is a well known and remarkable fact. Since Mr. Frohman has sent it on the road the same amount of success has followed; everywhere the story is the same, "people turned away." The mere announcement of it coming engagement means every seat sold long before the company arrives. Mr. Frohman, who has given us so many excellent plays and companies, has gone to a great deal of trouble and expense to select the proper people to portray the very difficult characters in this beautiful Scottish story." It will be seen here at the Masonic Temple theatre Tuesday evening next, election night, and already the demand for seats shows that the company and play will be thoroughly appreciated by our theatre-goers, and that they will be greeted by a representative audience and one that will crowd the theater. Election returns will be received by special wire from the Western Union Telegraph company and the the theater will keep open as long as the public wish to remain.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Southern Pacific Company announces that Sunset Limited service to California for the season will be resumed November 8th, and will be tri-weekly, leaving New Orleans at 10:45 a. m. Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For detailed information address W. G. Neimyer, G. W. A., 238 Clark Street, Chicago, or W. H. Connor, C. A., Chamber Commerce Building, Cincinnati. 17-tf

The Russian army on a peace footing consists of about 806,000 officers and men; in war it would number about 3,500,000 men.

PREACHER'S PROPHECY

Rev. Blagden, of Montreal, Says Sun Spots Foreshadow the End of the World.

By the authority of the Bible, taken in connection with the fact of the sun spots which astronomers recently have been pointing out, Rev. Silliman Blagden, of Montreal, declares that the beginning of the end of the world is at hand. In a score of scriptural passages he finds testimony for his belief, but in the twenty-first chapter of St. Luke he takes his text:

"25. And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring.

"26. Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth; for the powers of heaven shall be shaken.

"27. And then shall they see the Son of Man coming in a cloud with power and great glory.

"28. And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."

He repeats the theory that the sun is a world; in flames, that is rapidly being consumed, and the sun spots, he says, are portions of it that already have been burned to black ash. These spots are in a train 145,000 miles long, and the largest one he estimates to be 10,000 miles wide and proportionately deep, presaging the time spoken of by Prophet Joel, when "the sun shall be turned into darkness." He says that the spots have periods of recurrence averaging about eleven years, and adds:

"These solar disturbances may be followed by meteorological phenomena, such as an aurora borealis, or by a violent magnetic storm, such as we have recently suffered from to our great grief and loss in the most grievously smitten city of Galveston, Texas, or it may produce no noticeable effect on our planet. There is a difference of opinion among astronomers as to the origin of the sun spots; but this matters little, for there will always be unbelievers, and agnostics, and heretics till the end of time. But it is plain from God's prophetic word that the sun spots are occasioned by the sun's burning out, just as a coal of fire or charcoal, which becomes black when the fire is exhausted and leaves it."

Not only is the sun to become black, but the moon is to flare into a sullen flame, according to Joel: "And the moon became red as blood." "That is," adds the preacher, "it will become inflamed, for it is now an opaque body, like our earth. And just as when a conflagration starts first in a house or building, one sees great red, blood-like colored tongues, flames and sheets of fire burst forth and leap upwards, so, exactly will the 'moon become as blood,' when its conflagration commences, which will be at the same time that the sun becomes 'black as sackcloth of hair.'"

The preacher points to the existence of vast numbers of non-luminous stars in the heavens, and these, he says, have not yet taken fire, as the luminous ones have. They are to take fire, however, and some time after the sun has gone out in darkness, and the moon, in flames, is giving light to the world, he says, these half-burned stars will fall to earth, setting it on fire. And he quotes II. Peter.

"But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up."

As accounting for the final burning up of the world, he says that God, having made the promise to Noah never again to drown the world, must needs turn to fire to consume it.

Finally, as backing up his theory of the sun spots, the theorist says: "As other signs of the times are the wars and the rumors of wars, many false teachers and preachers, the increase of unbelief, agnosticism and infidelity, and suicides now taking place, and the terrible calamities and accidents, and the increase of crime and criminals, and the famines, pestilences and plagues. But of all these the sun spots are the most prophetic and startling! And as the wise men of God waited and watched for the Star of Bethlehem, so should now wise men watch the stars and heavens." For he insists that by these spots "is demonstrated the fact that the fire and brimstone of hell are certain and awful realities, and not figurative expressions."

The Rev. Mr. Blagden does not attempt to set the time for this great conflagration. He is only certain of its coming and of the necessity of a watch being kept upon the stars.

CANNOT KILL THE CACTUS.

One of the commonest of cacti in gardens is the echinopsis multiplex, a small sub-globular species, with five or six sharp ribs; and sparsely prinkled with a few clusters of long black spines on the sharp edges of the ribs. It sends up, occasionally, a large white tubular flower, which, like so many of the family, opens at night and soon withers away. In Germany a druggist, Ludwig Rust, placed a specimen under a sealed glass case seven years ago, and it is said to be yet in a "thriving condition," to the surprise of the scientific men of Berlin, who are puzzled to know where it obtains its carbonic acid. Meehan's Monthly says that many suggestions are advanced as to the source of this element. So far as the published account goes, however, there is no indication that the specimen was weighed before it was encased, or weighed after its seven years of entombment—no evidence, it may be said, that any carbonic acid was absorbed. It is just as likely to be a case of dormancy. It is now well understood that in the absence of exciting causes dormancy in vegetation may be retained indefinitely.

COLOR OF AUTUMN LEAVES.

Why is it that in autumn the leaves of some of the forest trees exhibit a brilliant livery of crimson while others exhibit only a yellow or golden glory? P. G. Keegan in a recent letter to Nature offers a tentative hypothesis as follows. He says:

"It is known by analysis that the percentage of ash increases through nearly the whole life of the leaf in beech, sycamore, elm, but not in oak, cherry, etc. It depends a good deal on whether some one ash constituent (generally lime or silica) is being steadily stored up. The dry leaf of the common maple on May 1 has 6 per cent. and in October 16.2 per cent. ash. The dry leaf of the wild cherry has on April 28 7.8 per cent. and on October 2 7.2 per cent ash. Now the leaf of the former tree is only yellow in autumn, and never red, while that of the latter is very often beautiful crimson. In the former case there is a kind of gradual decay or death of some of the cells (mostly of the upper external skin), which occasions a drainage of mineral and organic substances to these parts from the still living tissues, and this drainage seems to have a distinct influence over the ultimate autumnal coloring of the leaf itself. It is easy to understand that the leaves which exhibit such decay are just those wherein the chromogen precursive of the brilliant red coloration would likewise suffer an analogous kind of change, i. e., it would tend to become brown, to produce phlobaphene, just as it does in the outer bark, which is the practically dead portion of the rind.

"Where this accumulation of mineral matter does not take place, as in cherries, currants, American oaks, pears, wild vine, barberry, etc., the chromogen does not deteriorate into a simple yellow or dull brown; it evolves its proper pigment, and assumes the flush and glow of active living color."

BRITAIN IS PROSPEROUS.

John Bull is now a gentleman in the easiest of circumstances. A golden wave of prosperity, substantial like himself, has rolled lovingly over him. He is taking boxes at the play and giving chic dinners by the million. He is drinking deeper than ever before of the glowing wine of life. A recent afternoon in the mellow sunlight of this delightful summer of St. Martin people wandered up and down Regent street, spending money with regal lavishness.

"Our experience," observed the manager of one of the great jewelers, "shows that there are plenty of people about with money to spend on precious stones, gold and silver and works of art."

"They are going in for pearls chiefly," added the manager. "And these jewels are particularly costly. We never had such a season."

The secretary of "Stubbs," which keeps a lynx eye upon affairs of commercial houses all over the four kingdoms, told of prosperity everywhere.

"The manufacturer and the working man never had such a time as this within the past few years. There are but few unemployed, and good wages have been going hand-in-hand with a most prosperous home trade. Then the board of trade returns show a big foreign trade, too."

The latest figures published by Mr. Ritchie's department show that last year the wage-earners took £115,000 a week more than the year before, and up to the end of August about a million workingmen had taken an aggregate increase of over $150,000 per week.

Even Essex—derelict Southern Essex—is feeling the joy of the wave. Hundreds of acres of melancholy farm land, fallen into disuse, have been chopped up into thousands of plots by enterprising land syndicates and sold by auction at £20 lots. The Lambeth publican and the butterman of Marylebone have become landowners for the first time in their lives.—London Daily Mail.

Some statistician looking after queer facts discovers that the average woman carries forty to sixty miles of hair on her head.

ONIONS GROW IN FAVOR

Gain Popularity From the Approval of the President of Chicago University.

[Chicago Tribune.]

No one will dispute for a moment the healthful qualities of the onion, and yet if any one at the boarding table demands onions that individual will immediately be set down as a low and common sort of young person. They will probably not make audible comment on the subject around the board, but there is sure to be an uplifting of eyebrows and an interchange of swift glances, and a number of the most pitying looks will be turned inquiringly on the luckless one that has dared to raise his voice and cry aloud for the despised onion. At the restaurants in Chicago a rigid search with a magnifying glass may reveal in most cases somewhere carefully tucked away on the menu cards the words "Spanish onions." But when the onions are brought on there are always signs of earnest disapproval and disgust on the part of all the people who are dining in that immediate vicinity.

On fashionable bills of fare the onion is most rigidly excluded from personal mention, but at the same time the cooks are too wise to leave it out of many salads, soups, sauces and dressings, to which it imparts the needed tone, although it is not made prominent as one of the ingredients. The preparation may be eaten by the most pronounced onion haters without their knowing just what there is in that particular dish that gives it just the right taste.

In boarding houses, however, there is always the chronic female boarder that makes it her one grand mission in life to detect onions no matter in what shape or form they may be disguised. She invariably announces the results of her discovery in loud and triumphant tones, and the disgraced dish is borne away ignominiously.

DUE TO DR. HARPER.

A change in the general attitude of the boarding house as well as the general public seems to have been brought about since the publication of the action of President Harper, of the University of Chicago, in regard to the odoriferous bulb. Dr. Harper's physician having advised him that the onion is omnipotent in the elimination of lime from the human system, he has accordingly placed the onion on his daily bill of fare. The training table in Snell Hall, where the university athletes take all their meals, has onions raw or cooked once or twice every day. The student halls, including Nancy Foster and the other women's halls, have put onions prominently on the daily menu. There it is the student who declines to eat onions and not the one that asks for them that is regarded with disfavor. Fashionable south side hotels are carefully canvassing the subject, and it is expected that onions will soon play a more important place on their menu cards than before.

The prejudice against the onion is largely due to the long and lasting odors which the onion haters say the onion eaters leave in their wake. It cannot be denied for a single second but that onions do perfume the breath with a most noticeable and stalwart odor. But this objection is easily dealt with. The ordinary cheese and black coffee that follow dinner are an entirely sufficient corrective for any possible trace of the onion. Pickled walnuts, spiced ginger, and candied lemon and orange peel often served with nuts and fruit, are also effective. Much of the prejudice against onions will disappear as the American nation rises in matters of the cuisine. There are any number of ways in which onions may be served in the most dainty and appetizing manner.

WAYS TO PREPARE ONIONS.

The young green onions to be found in the market in the spring are now to be had from the hothouses, and are capable of preparation in numerous appetizing ways. They are especially delicate in flavor, and will be most appreciated by the anti-onion eater who wishes to cultivate a taste for onions. The young onions must be put over the fire in boiling salted water and allowed to cook for ten minutes. They are then drained and placed on dry toast with melted butter and salt and are served hot.

The Spanish onion, which is now in season, is the favorite for both cooking and for salads, although the young Bermuda is also delicious in flavor and also adapted for a salad. The Spanish onion is excellent when cooked after this recipe, which is one of the late Juliet Corson's: Peel two pounds of Spanish onions; put them over the fire in sufficient boiling water to cover them, with a teaspoonful of salt, and boil them until tender. Meanwhile grate an equal quantity of bread crumbs and just moisten them with cold milk. When the onions are tender pull them apart with two forks and put them into a buttered earthen baking dish in layers with the moistened bread crumbs; season each layer lightly with salt and pepper; let the top layer be of bread crumbs. Put a tablespoonful of butter over it in small pieces and place the dish in the oven until well browned over; then serve at once.

STUFFED AND BAKED.

Stuffed and baked the Spanish onion is also most agreeable dish. For this take six medium-sized onions, take out the centers with a scoop, parboil them for three minutes, and then put them upside down on a cloth to drain. When drained fill the inside with forcemeat and bacon or sausage mixed with the heart of the onion, minced fine; also bread crumbs, paper, salt, mace, and a spoonful of cream. Stuff the onions with this and simmer in the oven for an hour, basting often with melted butter. When done take the onions up carefully without breaking, place them open ends uppermost in a vegetable dish. Add to the gravy in the baking pan the juice of half a lemon, four tablespoonfuls of cream, and a little browned flour. Boil up and pour over the onions.

An onion sauce which is good with roast teal duck is made by peeling and chopping fine a small onion. Put it in a saucepan over the fire with a tablespoonful of butter and when the butter begins to brown stir in a tablespoonful of flour. When the flour is brown add half a pint each of port wine and boiling water, a level teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a saltspoonful of pepper, and a little grated nutmeg. Stir the sauce until it boils and then keep it hot. When the birds are done pour the drippings from them into the sauce, mix them well with it, and then serve hot.

Another blacklisted article of food is tripe. Yet tripe with oysters is one of the favorite dishes at once of the most fashionable clubs in town. It is also a delightful dish cooked in Creole style, broiled, lyonnaise, or curried. With oysters tripe may be cooked after this method: Thoroughly wash a pound of double tripe in cold, well-salted water, drain and scald it. When cold cut it into narrow two-inch strips and let it simmer an hour in a quart of clear soup stock with a stalk of celery. Roll four ounces of butter into little balls, roll them in flour, add one at a time to the tripe into an earthenware dish and when cold place it in the icebox until next morning. When wanted warm the tripe—at table is best—add about thirty medium oysters, let it simmer three minutes, season with salt and white pepper, and serve on thin toast.

NOT RELISHED IN INDIA.

Quite distinct from the Hindoo and his caste system is the Mohammedan, says a London newspaper. He entered India as a conqueror, and represents the militarism of the country. But under British rule his occupation is gone and he owes us no good will. He is not a good citizen; he has not the genius of the Hindoo for trading, nor his plodding patience in agriculture, nor can he cope with him in the more advanced arts. "India for the Indians" is the cry of the advanced Hindoo. The Mohammedan listens and smiles and strokes his beard. The cry pleases him, for he knows that if the British bayonets once marched out of the country it would soon be a case of India for the Mohammedans.

HUSTLIN'.

Farmer Greene—Glad t' see ye home, Silas! How's things in N' York?

Farmer Brown—Hustlin', Joshua! Hustlin'! Why, th' way folks rush aroun' there ye'd think th' crows wuz loose in th' cabbage patch th' hull tarnation time.—Puck.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

HOW TO VOTE CORRECTLY

READ THIS COLUMN CAREFULLY

The device at the head of the Democratic ticket is a rooster.
The device at the head of the Republican ticket is an eagle.
Other tickets on the ballot have different devices.
The Democratic ticket is in the first column, the Republican ticket is in the second column, and so on.
Below is a sample of the Democratic and Republican tickets, with the respective party devices, in the order in which they will appear on the official ballot.

SAMPLE BALLOT

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

DEM. For Governor, JOHN W. KERN.

DEM. For Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN C. LAWLER.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

REP. For Governor, WINFIELD T. DURBIN.

REP. For Lieutenant-Governor, NEWTON W. GILBERT.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

FIRST. You must get your ballot and a blue pencil from the polling clerks in the election room. Remember that a blue pencil is now used instead of a stamp.

SECOND. If you want to vote a straight ticket make a cross, thus X, within the large circle at the head of the ticket containing the device of the party for whose candidates you wish to vote. If you do not wish to vote a straight ticket, you must not make a cross in the large circle containing the device of your party, but you must make a cross, thus X, on the small square to the left of the name of each candidate for whom you desire to vote, on whatever list of candidates it may be. If the large circle at the head of the ticket is marked, and the ballot is marked at any other place, it is void and cannot be counted, unless there be no candidate for some office in the list printed under such marked device, in which case you may indicate your choice for such office by making a cross, thus X, on the square to the left of the name of any candidate for such office on any other list. The cross must be placed within or on the circle or square or the ballot is void and cannot be counted.

THIRD. Do not mutilate your ballot, or mark it either by scratching a name off or writing one on, or in any other way, except by marking in the circle or on the squares as before mentioned. Otherwise the ballot will not be counted. You must not put any mark of any kind on your ballot except as before mentioned.

FOURTH. After marking your ballots, and before leaving the booths, fold them separately so that the face of each cannot be seen, and so the initial letters of the names of the polling clerks on the back thereof can be seen. Then hand your ballots to the inspector, the pencil to the polling clerk, and leave the room.

FIFTH. If you are physically unable to mark your ballot, or cannot read English, so inform the polling clerks, and make an affidavit to that effect, and tell them how you wish to vote, and they will mark your ballot for you. But neither you nor the clerks must permit any other person to hear or see how your ballot is marked. It is a penal offense to declare that you cannot read English or cannot mark your ballot, if, in fact, you can; and in no case shall the ballots be marked by the poll clerks if the voter can read the English language or is physically able to mark his ballot, and then not until the voter has made the affidavit.

SIXTH. If you should accidentally, or by mistake, deface, mutilate or spoil your ballot, return it to the poll clerks and get a new ballot.

SEVENTH. You must not accept a ballot from any person outside of the election room. Any ballot outside is fraudulent, and it is a penitentiary offense to have such a ballot in your possession whether you attempt to vote it or not.

EIGHTH. You must not attempt to hold any conversation in the election room except with members of the election board and poll clerks.

NINTH. Use only the blue pencil handed to you by the polling clerk in marking your ballot. If you mark with any other pencil your ballot is void and will not be counted.

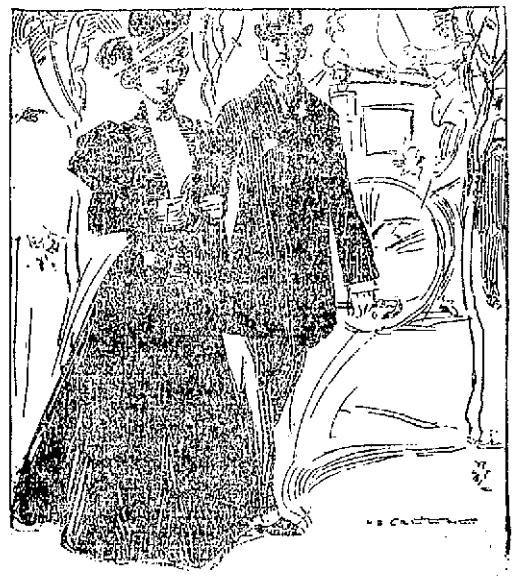
TENTH. You must not put any mark of any kind on your ballot except as before mentioned.

ELEVENTH. Constitutional amendments to be voted on at the November, 1900, election are printed on a white ticket and the voter must indicate his preference upon these questions by marking the small square to the left of the words "For the amendment," or "Against the amendment." If the voter is in favor of the amendment he should mark in the small square to the left of the words "For the amendment." If opposed, he should mark in the small square to the left of the words "Against the amendment."

SCIENTIFIC.

Father—Do you use a thermometer when you give him his bath?
Nurse—Sure Oi do not. If th' baby turns blue, Oi know th' water's too cold, and if he turns red, Oi know it's too hot.

A TIP.

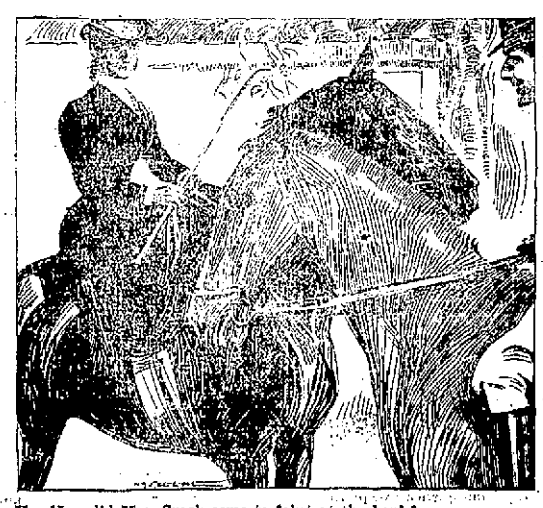


He—What shall I buy today?
She—Elevators. They're bound to go up.

Photo by Schaarwachter, Berlin.

GENERAL VON WALDERSEE.

The recent arrival of General von Waldersee in Peking was somewhat tardy, but the commander of the allied forces in China appears to believe that nothing of real importance could have been done without his direction. The picture above is made from a photograph taken of the count just before he started for China and shows him in his campaign uniform.



He—How did Mrs. Crash come to faint at the bank?
She—I think she lost her balance.

LINCOLN'S LAST HOURS

A VIVID ACCOUNT OF THE ASSASSINATION — SCENES AT THE DYING PRESIDENT'S BEDSIDE.

(New York Tribune.)

One of the four men who survive of those who were at the deathbed of Abraham Lincoln is himself in feeble health. He is Dr. Charles Sabin Taft, who was then an assistant surgeon in the army. He probed for the fatal bullet, and stood holding the president's head until the last breath. Dr. Taft is a brother of ex-Secretary of War Alphonso Taft and of Judge Taft.

Dr. Taft is now lying seriously ill with a cancer in the throat at his home, No. 39 South Seventh avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. This cancer was not discovered until last April, although he had been ailing from symptoms of it. They were at first believed to be a form of bronchitis.

Dr. Taft is in the full possession of all his mental faculties, and recalls vividly the scenes and incidents connected with the assassination of President Lincoln.

In describing the tragedy for the Tribune, Dr. Taft said:

I had gone to the theater with my wife to see "Our American Cousin," which was very popular, and we sat in the orchestra with the president and his immediate party occupied the second tier boxes—two boxes being thrown into one that night—on the right hand looking toward the stage. Our seats were almost directly under the box. The president and Mrs. Lincoln had been laughing heartily at the humorous sallies in the play, and at times would exchange words with Major Rathbone and Miss Harris, who later married Major Rathbone.

THE SCENE IN THE THEATER.

I shall never forget the scenes of that night in the theater. Suddenly a pistol shot was heard. It seemed to come from behind the scenes. While it startled everybody, it was supposed to introduce some new scene in the play, the stage being at that time empty and the curtain raised. Then a hatless and white faced man was seen climbing over the president's box. As he jumped to the stage, ten feet below, his riding spur caught in the flag which was draped around the box and he partly fell as he struck the stage. Instantly springing to his feet with the suppleness of an athlete, he faced the audience for a moment, brandishing his dagger, shouted "Sic Semper Tyrannis," and walked rapidly off the stage to the rear exit.

A piercing shriek from the president's box, a repeated call for "Water! water!" and "A surgeon!" in quick succession, conveyed the truth to the almost paralyzed audience. A most terrible scene of excitement followed. With loud shouts of "Kill him!" "Lynch him!" part of the audience stampeded toward the entrance and some to the stage.

I leaped from the top of the orchestra railing in front of me upon the stage, and, announcing myself as an army surgeon, was immediately lifted up to the president's box by several gentlemen who had collected beneath. I happened to be in uniform, having passed the entire day in attending to my duties at the signal camp of instruction in Georgetown, and not having had an opportunity to change my dress. When I entered the box the president was lying on the floor, surrounded by his wailing wife and several gentlemen who had entered from the private stairway and dress circle. Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Leale, United States navy, was in the box and had caused the coat and waistcoat to be cut off in searching for the wound. The carriage had been ordered to remove the president to the White House, but the surgeons countermanded the order, and he was removed to a bed in a house opposite the theater. The wound in the head had been found before leaving the box, but at that time there was no blood oozing from it.

When the dying president was laid upon the bed, in a small, but neatly furnished room opposite the theater, it was found necessary to arrange his great length diagonally upon it. The room having become speedily filled to suffocation, the officer of the provost guard at the theater was directed to clear it of all except the surgeons. This officer guarded the door until relieved, later in the evening by General M. C. Meigs, who took charge of it the rest of the night by direction of Mr. Stanton.

BRANDY PLACED IN MOUTH.

The wound was then examined. A tablespoonful of diluted brandy was placed between the president's lips, but it was swallowed with much difficulty. The respiration now became labored; pulse, 44; feeble; the left pupil much contracted, the right widely dilated, total insensibility to light in both. Mr. Lincoln was divested of his clothing, and mustard plasters were placed on every inch of the interior surface of the body, from the neck to the toes. At this time the president's eyes were closed, and the lids and surrounding parts so injected with blood as to present the appearance of having been bruised. He was totally unconscious, and was breathing regularly but heavily, an occasional sigh escaping with the breath. There was scarcely a dry eye in the room, and it was the saddest and most pathetic deathbed scene I ever witnessed. Captain Robert Lincoln, of General Grant's staff, entered the room and stood at the headboard, leaning over his dying father. At first his terrible grief overpowered him, but soon recovering himself he leaned his head on the shoulder of Senator Charles Sumner, and remained in silent grief during the long, terrible night.

About twenty-five minutes after the president was laid upon the bed Surgeon General Barnes and Dr. Robert King Stowe, the family physician, arrived and took charge of the case. It was owing to Dr. Leale's quick judgment in instantly placing the the almost moribund president in a recumbent position the moment he saw him in the box that Mr. Lincoln did not expire in the theater within ten minutes from fatal syncope. At Dr. Stowe's suggestion, I placed another teaspoonful of diluted brandy between the president's lips, to determine whether it could be swallowed; but, as it was not, no further attempt was made.

Some difference of opinion existed as to the exact position of the ball, but the autopsy confirmed the correctness of the diagnosis upon first exploration. No further attempt was made to explore the wound. The injury was pronounced mortal. After the cessation of the bleeding the respiration was stertorous up to the last breath, which was drawn at twenty-one minutes and fifty-five seconds past 7 o'clock. My hand was upon the president's heart, and my eye on the watch of the surgeon general, who was standing by my side, with his finger upon the carotid. The respiration during the last thirty minutes was characterized by occasional intermissions, no respiration being made for nearly a minute, but by a convulsive effort air would gain admission to the lungs, when regular, though stertorous, respiration would go on for some seconds, followed by another period of perfect repose.

CABINET MEMBERS AROUND BED

The cabinet ministers and others were surrounding the deathbed, watching with suspended breath the last feeble inspiration; and as the unbroken quiet would seem to prove that life had fled they would turn their eyes to their watches; then, as the struggling life within would force another fluttering respiration, they would heave deep sighs of relief, and fix their eyes once more upon the face of their chief.

The vitality exhibited by Mr. Lincoln was remarkable. It was the opinion of surgeons in attendance that most patients would have died within two hours from the reception of such an injury; yet Mr. Lincoln lingered from 10:30 p. m. until 7:22 a. m.

Mrs. Lincoln and a few other ladies and Rev. Dr. Gurley, Mrs. Lincoln's pastor, remained during the night in the front parlor of the house, occasionally visiting her dying husband. Whenever she sat down at the bedside clean napkins were laid over the crimson stains on the pillow. Her last visit was most painful. As she entered the chamber she saw how the beloved features were distorted, she fell fainting to the floor. Restoratives were applied, and she was supported to the bedside, where she frantically addressed the dying man.

"Love," she exclaimed, "live but for one moment to speak to me once, to speak to our children."

On one of her visits she looked up into my face as I stood leaning over the head of the bed, and said in most piteous tones: "Oh, shoot me, doctor, why don't you shoot me, too? I can not live. I begged him not to go."

When it was announced that the great heart had ceased to beat, Mr. Stanton said in solemn tones:

"He now belongs to the ages."

Shortly after death, finding that the eyes were not entirely closed, one of the young surgeons reverently placed silver half dollars upon them. Secretary Stanton pulled down the window shades, a guard was stationed outside the door and the martyred president was left alone. As we passed the partly open door of the parlor Dr. Gurley's voice could be heard raised in prayer, and Mrs. Lincoln's moans were pitiful to hear.

MULTITUDE STOOD IN THE RAIN

Outside the drizzling rain was falling upon the heads of a multitude that were packed from Pennsylvania avenue as far as the eye could see. Shortly after Mrs. Lincoln, supported by her son Robert, entered her carriage and was driven to the white house. At 9 o'clock five surgeons, of whom I was one, met at the white house to perform an autopsy. It was found that the ball, a Derringer, had been remoulded, thus making it brittle. It had split into two pieces in its progress through the brain, one piece lodging half way in its track through the brain, and the other just behind the right eye.

The orbital plate of the right eye was shattered into numberless fragments, although not touched by the bullet.

During the autopsy Mrs. Lincoln sent for a lock of the president's hair. The piece was cut for her immediately around the fatal wound, wet with his blood; I also received a lock, as did others.

It is not generally known that the last official act of Mr. Lincoln's life was to sign the pardon of a rebel spy. The pardon was signed just before the president left the white house to go to the theater.

In telling of how he became acquainted with Lincoln and learned to love him, Dr. Taft gives some interesting anecdotes. The churches of Washington, as most people will remember, were turned into hospitals after the battle of Bull Run, the hospitals being inadequate. Dr. Taft was the medical officer on the staff of General Augur, military commandant of the District of Columbia, and when the old Episcopal church of the Ascension, in H street, close to the white house, was improvised as a hospital, he was made surgeon in charge.

The president was greatly harassed by affairs of state, and the troubles of countless individuals were being brought to him at that time. Still, he found time to visit the hospitals, Dr. Taft says, and had always a word of hearty cheer for the poor fellows lying disabled. They invariably felt better after his visits.

Mrs. Lincoln generally accompanied him and brought wine and flowers, which she distributed personally among the convalescents. Whenever he found a big fellow convalescent the president would insist, in his hearty, good-humored way, on measuring his height with him. Back to back they would stand and knock heads together, the president of the United States and the private in the regular army. Lincoln never found a man in the hospital as tall as he was. His height was six feet four inches.

SCIENTISTS STUDY MOSQUITO.

There has been added to the Natural History museum in South Kensington a collection of more than 3,000 specimens of mosquitoes, gathered from the colonies of the British empire. When in 1898 a committee was appointed by the colonial secretary in conjunction with the Royal society to supervise a scientific investigation of malaria, it was suggested, in view of the connections between malaria and mosquitoes, that it would be desirable to obtain exact knowledge of the different species of mosquitoes in our tropical colonies. Mr. Chamberlain, acting on the suggestion at once, issued a circular dispatch to colonial governors requesting them to take the necessary steps in the matter. The result is the remarkable collection of dead insects at Kensington.—The Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

VIENNA EXHIBITS DOLLS.

The exhibition of dolls at Vienna continues to attract crowds of women and children. The latest addition to this interesting collection is the smallest doll in the world. It is less than the third of an inch in size, and in spite of its smallness every limb is movable. This tiny doll is 100 years old, is enclosed in a glass case and placed among the most interesting exhibits. On a long table stretching the length of an annex 3,800 toy soldiers are placed. These small but perfect warriors represent detachments of all the great armies of the world, and are clad in their appropriate uniforms. Cavalry, infantry and artillery, wearing the English, French, Spanish, German, Russian, Italian and even Chinese uniforms, are mobilized and placed in battle array to the delight of the boyish visitors.—London Telegraph.

NATURALLY WORRIED HER.

After vainly trying to make his pipe draw, he threw it on the floor and stamped on it.

"Why, John Henry, what are you doing?" she cried.

"That's all right," he growled; "that's just my nature. With anything that's mine I'm patient up to a certain point, and then if it doesn't suit me I just smash it. See? I smash it good and plenty, so as not to be annoyed any more."

"Dear me!" she returned, fearfully. "What a terrible thing it would be if I shouldn't suit you some time."—Chicago Post.

BUSY GIRL.

"Penelope Jones is an active club member, isn't she?"

"Active? I think so. She has already this month resigned from three clubs and started four new ones."—Indianapolis Journal.

Champagne to the value of $3,367,000 was imported into this country last year.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

JESUS' PARABLE OF THE UNJUST STEWARD HAS ITS LESSON FOR EACH ONE TODAY.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., of Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Topic—"The Unjust Steward."

Text—Luke xvi., 1-13.

CHRIST TALKS TO THE PEOPLE.

This lesson might better have been entitled "Abuse of Trusts," for it is this that we meet at every point of the study. Jesus is still in company with the people for whom He spoke the parable (chapter 14) of the great supper, directing it at the Pharisees. Also (chapter 15) He addressed parables to the same company but directed the three concerning the lost—sheep, coin and son—to the publicans. Now, in chapter 16 He speaks for the especial benefit of the Pharisees and publicans, but directs His remarks (lesson verse 1) to His disciples. It had been too personal if His aim had been straight at those rulers and renegades. But He reaches them, as our phrase is, over the shoulder of His disciples, which is often the most effective method. It does not give much room for reply. Indeed, it puts the party to silence, because if he resents the accusation it shows whose ox is gored, or where the shoe pinches. Jesus meant to startle the conscience of the publicans and Pharisees because He knew they deserved the reputation they had for fraudulent practices. And so turning away His eyes from them, He talked to His disciples on the abuse of trusts, teaching truths most practical, pungent and applicable. They fit to every age and to all who prove unfaithful to a trust committed to their care. The truth was never more needed to be put and pressed in our country than it is today.

CONFIDENCE OFTEN BETRAYED.

The person in point was one to whose care his master's affairs were confidently committed. This seems evident from (lesson verse 2) the tone of surprise when the employer learned of the crookedness of his factor. "What is this that I hear of thee?" It is usually those to whom a trust has been most assuredly committed that prove recreant. Agents, clerks, trustees, cashiers, treasurers who are not in the full confidence of their employers are after all in the best estate. There are not many of Adam's offspring who are safe from the seductive power of temptation when they are trusted without question. There is scarce a week passes without some one being exposed as a rogue. And notwithstanding the long line of such rascals which have been discovered and degraded the scandalous disregard of trusts continues. The fundamental mistake is in putting confidence in any man without a careful and constant guard against evildoing. A few months ago a young man was arrested in Boston who had stolen over $20,000 from a bank in an adjoining commonwealth. He confessed that his thieving had been going on for more than three years. So fully trusted was he for honesty and veracity that the usual bond had not been required when he became cashier, one of the officers of the institution—as a mere matter of form—going security for him. Thus was he overtrusted, and when temptation attacked his integrity he felt no fear and so got no strength from oversecing eyes. Every one who is intrusted with anything sacred needs the distrust of some one else to beget a wholesome fear.

Money and material things generally are by no means the only sacred trusts committed to men. One's health, as truly as one's wealth is a sacred trust. So are one's opportunities. So is one's influence. It is not easily attained. This latter is immeasurably sacred. It is easily lost. Twenty years ago we knew a man who through leading family connections, through education and culture and through surpassing business ability had reached the very summit of influence in the city and state where he resided. There was possibly one other citizen there who stood higher, but not more than one, above this most brilliant young man. He had many sacred money trusts in his keeping. His name figured on I know not how many educational and charitable boards of directors. But one morning opening my newspaper, I saw his name in scare lines, posted as an embezzler to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million. And it was not the money part half as much as the influence that went down in that wreck over which angels may well have wept.

CAUSES DISHONESTY.

Consider the cause of the downfall of the agent of our rich man in the lesson. He was accused (verse 1) of wasting his master's goods. Wasting is the same as our word squandering. If it had been through misfortunes over which he had no control the case would have been quite different. Any one is liable to lose that which is intrusted to him. We cannot always foresee in time to avoid bad investments, bad debts and bad ventures, although there are none but the best of intentions. In such instances we count the loss a calamity, but never a crime. It is possible to lose one's influence through misjudgment of the best course to take, the best policy to pursue. We pity but do not condemn such unfortunates. But to waste, squander the precious things put into our care is criminal. It is to wasting rather than to anything else that beggary in purse, condition and character is usually attributable.

There is a sound of anger in the Master's words (verse 2): "What is this that I hear of thee?" What is that coming judgment day (II. Corinthians, v., 10) of which Paul speaks, saying we shall stand before Christ that every one may receive the things done in His body. According to that he has done, whether it be good or bad. It will be a doomsday to those whose lives have been spent squandering what their God gave them to use wisely and well. What better could the teacher of a Sunday school class do at this point than to ask of each pupil to name as many things as come to mind of all that God has intrusted to the care of such pupil? Go around the class and write down the answers. Then press the question: How much are you trying to do with these intrusted treasures? The strength and health you have? The education you received? The time that may be considered leisure time? The influence you have over others? What are each making out of these trusts? And of those inward movements of the Holy Spirit of Christ stirring you to become His disciple? What use are you making of such gracious invitations as those He gives in the gospel? For if these all are being despised, misused and squandered in the indulgence of bad habits there will be an arrest and a recompense of punishment presently!

The conduct of this agent after his arrest (lesson verses 3-6) is typical, in this that he evinced not the least repentance for his transgressions. It marks a good man gone wrong from a man inherently bad that when the first is caught he despises himself and frankly confesses his desert of punishment, as Peter "went out and wept bitterly." The other kind when he feels the "halter draw" begins a shift to escape the consequences. Prison chaplains and wardens have told me it is a very, very exceptional thing for a convict to frankly confess that his crimes deserved all he got for a sentence. Indeed, their wits in jail are usually sharpened exceedingly in devising means to escape convict stripes. Once in stripes the one lament is that they were found out.

THE STEWARD'S TRICK.

This agent tried another scheme. That was to make friends with those who owed his master. He would lay them under obligation to him by further robbing his employer, so that when the judgment day should come and he would be banished from his abused job, these debtors might befriend him. When Jesus drew this parable picture His omniscience foresaw all the rascality which still, in an age, goes on after the manner of writing "fifty" when it be "a hundred," writing "forescore" when it should be "fivescore." This scamp did just what is being done every sad day of this stealing age of ours by men in city affairs. They get office at a heavy cost in the campaign and then cheat the people without mercy. Their method is to deal with dishonest tradesmen who charge the city $100, but they give $50 or so to the rascally city officials. Thieves, all of them, no difference how honored a name they bear.

But how does this apply to higher relations? Just this way: The Master says the (verse 8) Lord commended the unjust steward because he had done "wisely." He had cast an anchor to the windward. Jesus does not report the employer saying His man had done justly; but skillfully, smartly in "his" own interest. When a bad fellow, whether in politics or business affairs conducts his dishonesty in a very dextrous manner, even those he steals from sometimes say: "Anyhow, he is a slick one."

The high point and purpose of the Great Teacher was to press upon His hearers the importance of making provisions for wants which will come on us all by and by, but of an eternal nature. This man used his master's money fraudulently to provide for his future. It should not be necessary to say Christ could not condone dishonesty. But as this man used a bad thing—ill-gotten gain—for a good end to provide for an emergency, Jesus would say to His hearers and to us: Use your money, which you should get honestly, for a good end. Do not squander it, but devote it to purposes that will bring the best returns in the coming time of need. Lay it up in gifts to causes which will better the world. When you are no more in this world this well-spent money will be returning dividends of joy on your head in heaven.

FAITHFUL IN SMALL THINGS.

Having expounded the matter, the Master makes a general application on the subject of fidelity. To this effect, if you would be faithful in great things you must be so in small things.

Jesus says if we would have more we must do well with what we have. That's as true as gospel. A man who is always behind with his obligations because his income is small will rarely ever pay his debts more promptly if a windfall of plenty fills his purse. One who has an opportunity to do good in a small church, a small class and a small community, and does it not, need not be depended upon to do much if he be promoted to a metropolis and placed in the midst of multiplied openings for good service. One who knows his duty to quit forsaking Christ and begin to follow Him, and does it not because, maybe he says, he does not know enough or feel enough, will scarcely ever do better, no difference what advance in knowledge he may make.

The last thing the Lord teaches (verse 13) is a telling fact—"No servant can serve two masters," etc. Neither can we "serve God and mammon." Mammon is equivalent to everything material, temporal, terrestrial. Jesus never cast contempt upon mortal possessions. It is not His gospel when any one reviles riches in the pulpit. But He does very emphatically affirm that if the things of all kinds in this world dominate our desires and our daily lives it cannot be that God will also be our Master and His will the law of our lives.

GIGANTIC SUNDAY SCHOOL.

On a high hill, in the midst of the most thickly populated portion of the city of Stockport, England, stands an immense four-story brick building, at once the pride of the town and the Mecca of Sunday school pilgrims from every quarter of the globe. This is the world-renowned Stockport Sunday school, famous alike for its gigantic size and its remarkable history, extending over a period of one hundred and sixteen years. With a present enrollment of over 5,000, and a total record of 6,085 teachers and 105,900 scholars trained within its walls, its achievements are without a parallel in the annals of Sunday school effort.

Members of the school are now widely scattered over the world, and it is interesting to know that hundreds of them have crossed the Atlantic to make America their home. The most notable of the old pupils residing in this country is Mr. Thomas W. Weathered, a retired merchant of New York City, whose devotion to the school is so great that for thirty-one consecutive summers he has crossed the ocean to take part in the anniversary of the laying of its corner stone.

This famous institution dates back to 1784, four years after Robert Raikes began his notable experiment in Sooty alley. It was originally established for the children of the laboring poor, whose condition was at that time pitiful in the extreme. In the early days teachers were employed at the rate of one shilling and sixpence a Sunday, and there were two sessions, lasting from 9 o'clock in the morning to 12, and from 1 o'clock to the hour of afternoon worship, when the pupils were conducted to either church or chapel, returning again to the school until 6 o'clock.—Women's Home Companion.

FIRST PUBLISHED CHAUCER.

The first collected edition of Chaucer's works was published by Pynson, who issued the first of the three parts in 1526. In 1532 there followed an edition by Thynne, and others appeared in 1561, 1598, 1602 and 1687, to say nothing of that which came from the house of Lintot in 1721, which has the distinction, in the opinion of scholars, of being the worst ever printed. The name of Thomas Tyrwhitt is justly remembered in connection with Chaucer, and this by reason of the scholarly edition of the "Canterbury Tales," 1775-8, to which he added informative notes and a glossary. Not until Dr. Furnivall produced his six-text volume in 1868, was Tyrwhitt's work, as a whole, superseded.—New York Post.

TREASURE SHOPS OF LONDON.

Do you know that most of the old silver you buy in Holland is imported from England? If you have wandered about the Netherlands, be sure you have rubbed your inquiring nose against the dim glass of old curiosity shops and been tempted in after an old silver windmill, a ship in full sail, an old snuff box, a sugar sifter, a tiny silver sofa, a crowing cock, some dainty trifle that you can carry away comfortably; and while you have been gazing with delight at these tiny Dutch treasures you have also observed more important treasures, a silver beaker, an old Dutch salver. In the end you have come away with valuable and characteristic souvenirs of Holland; and probably your feet are barely clear of the old storehouse than the London traveler follows you with a fresh supply or to solicit orders for the same.

A wonder city, London! If it does not make everything, as they say Birmingham does, it makes many remarkable things, and deals in every conceivable article under the sun. In nothing is it more notable than for its supply of ancient furniture and old silver, some of it made to perfection, with every mark of age, but, of course, a vast quantity of it genuine. Half a dozen Berlins, New Yorks and Parises together could hardly match the treasure shops of gold and silver work that make many of the London streets museums of art. A walk along Coventry street, Bond street, Oxford street, down to the Marble Arch and back by Piccadilly, St. James and Pall Mall will set you wondering how a market can be found sufficient to warrant the vast stocks of old silver and gold plate on view and packed away in those localities.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

UMBRELLAS FOR SAVAGES.

Nearly twenty Englishmen are now at work on seven umbrellas for an Ashanti chief and his faithful staff. There is nothing under the sun a chief can wear, not even excepting a cast-off silk hat or a red-lined cavalry coat, so calculated to strike awe into the minds of refractory natives and so imbue them with a spirit of obedience as a "gingham." Traders, when they want to obtain free access to the country of one of the hostile tribes, make presents of worn-out clothing to the natives, or even a "gamp" to a particularly obstinate and pugnacious chief. A London syndicate of Gold coast traders has given the order, and is paying for the umbrellas in question, which will be given to bribe the vain, dusky warriors.

When finished the umbrellas will be gorgeous beyond the dream of the most imaginative negro. For the chief the present will be nearly fifteen feet across, quite a decent sized tent. In fact, on state occasions it will be so used. The handle will then be stuck in the ground and six slaves will act as tent pegs. The material from which it is being made is silk, and the colors are to be "red, white and blue." Round the edge will be a deep, rich fringe, and on the top an elaborately-chased cap surmounted by a British lion, rampant. For the staff the umbrellas will be somewhat smaller and less majestic.—London Express.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A Sunday school convention will be held at the Methodist church at Arcola next Sunday and the following program has been arranged:

—Forenoon.—

9 30—Song Service.
9 45—Bible Drill. Samuel S. Hall, Jr.
10 00—Love and Charity. Simon Winter.
10 15—Temperance. J. Graham.
10:45—The Responsibilities of the Superintendent. D. S. Connett.
11 00—The Sunday School Lesson (importance of system). W. H. Morton.
11 15—The Home Department. Miss Anna Voetter.
11 15—Appointment of nominating committee. Adjourn to 1 30.

—Afternoon.—

1 30—Song Service.
1 40—Address. O. W. Cotton.
1 55—The Minutes of Last Convention. J. Colter.
2 00—The Primary Department. Mrs. J. W. Hayden.
2 15—Address. H. G. Felger.
2 30—My Aim in the Work. J. G. F. McMaken.
2 45—The Bible. Mrs. Nettie Hubler.
3 00—Address. A. D. Craig.
3 15—The Teacher. C. F. Hubler.
3 30—Address. F. Bercot.
3 45—Report from Nominating Committee. Closing exercises.

NEW SORT OF CRABS.

Customer—Some crabs, please?

Waiter—Shirtwaist or hunting case?

Customer—What do you mean?

Waiter—Soft or hard shell, sir?—Puck.

TESTIMONY TO FIT.

"You ought to be able to tell a straight story about the affair," said the lawyer to a witness in an embezzling case.

"I don't know about that," replied the witness. "It was a very crooked proceeding."—Detroit Free Press.

EDITOR SEES WONDERS.

Editor W. V. Barry, of Lexington, Tenn., in exploring Mammoth Cave, contracted a severe case of Piles. His quick cure through using Bucklen's Arnica Salve convinced him it is another world's wonder. Cures Piles, Injuries, Inflammation, and all Bodily Eruptions. Only 25c at Dreier Bros.

... Squan Creek Folks ...

Jep Jones Tells How Society Was All Busted Up . . .

Copyright, 1893 ...

... By M. Quad

One day there came to Squan Creek a stranger whom everybody got on to at once as a Philadelphia lawyer. There was great excitement right away, and when he was seen talkin' to Deacon Spooner, and puttin' out across the marsh it was suspected that he was there to buy up land for a new railroad. He wasn't, however. He took the deacon down to his room at the hotel and said:

"You declare that you are Richard Colfax Spooner, do you?"

"I dew," says the deacon.

"Your wife is named Mary, and you used to live in New Hampshire?"

"Jess so."

"And did you ever shut your wife up down cellar because she burned the potatoes for dinner?"

"What's that got to do with the case?" asks the deacon, who was guilty but didn't like to own up.

"It's to make sure you are the right man. Did you shut her up and box her ears afterwards?"

"Yes, I did, but she deserved it."

Then the stranger told the deacon that he was heir to $30,000, and that the papers and the money would be along in about a week. He explained that a Californian named Spooner had died and left every New Hampshire Spooner a legacy. When the deacon went home he was walking on air. He met Dan Phillips and Lucius Jones on the way, but had become so stuck up all at once over that $30,000 that he wouldn't speak to 'em. The next man to be called in by the lawyer was Moses Longwell, and he said to him:

"You bear out the description fairly well, but I must be dead sure. The Moses Longwell I want is a good deal of a liar."

"My reputation as a liar is A 1," replied Moses with proper pride.

"And he never gives a cent to the church."

"That's me again."

"And his wife is always borrowing of the neighbors and never paying back."

"That's my wife's way."

"I think you are the man," says the stranger, "but I must ask another question or two. If you found a wallet in the road would you say anything about it?"

"Not a blamed word," replies Moses.

"Do you believe in rubbing soap on your children's bread to make it go farther?"

"I'm doin' it almost every day."

"Then I can no longer doubt that you are the man. A rich widow who died in Philadelphia a few months ago left $50,000 to be divided among the two meanest men in New Jersey. You surely are one of them, and I'll have the papers made out in a few days."

Moses went up the main street with his hat on his ear, and when Henry Johnson met him and damned him for a dollar he had borrowed a year before, the happy man pulled it out and flung it down and haughtily replied:

"Take it, sir—take it! You seem to doubt my integrity, and if I don't appear to know you as I whirl by in my carriage next week you can guess the reason why!"

Then the lawyer sent for Joel Shoemaker, Tom Bishop, Ebenezer Wilkins and Aaron Graham, one at a time, and all were put through the mill. He made Joel own up that he'd rather lie than eat; Tom squirmed around for awhile and then agreed to pay a $12 doctor bill he'd been owing for 11 years; Ebenezer acknowledged that he often licked his children just to hear 'em holler, and Aaron Graham confessed to throwing old hats and boots into a neighbor's well. Each was told that there was a fortune coming to him, and each one went out upon the street to hold his head so mighty high that he couldn't see common folks. Durin' the two days the lawyer was in town he had about 20 of the leadin' citizens of Squan Creek before him, but his labors began to bear fruit long before he left us. As soon as Deacon Spooner got home and told his wife of the legacy up went her nose. Mrs. Harper came in to borrow a few clothespins and to say to her that her boy Robert had cut his finger on an old tin can, but the Deacon's wife looked at her with a pound of ice in either eye and said:

"I think you have made a mistake in the house—and in the person—uh. As a lady I am not interested in clothespins and tin cans!"

Moses Longwell's wife hadn't a second dress to her back, and she used to go barefoot three months in the year, but when Moses got home and told her of the coming fortune the haughtiness of her nature suddenly developed. When Mrs. Renfew, who was her next door neighbor, climbed up on the back fence to ask if she was goin' to set emptins that day, Mrs. Longwell glared at her for a long minute and replied:

"My servant girl is out to-day. When she returns I will tell her you desire to see her!"

"And what's the matter with you?" asked the astonished Mrs. Renfew.

"Person, please go away! Really, but it is so embarrassing to be addressed by the common herd that I shall ask Col. Longwell to remove to New York at once!"

John Sickles' wife had been preparing for a birthday party for weeks, and all the elite were to be there. John wasn't one of those called in by the lawyer, and all who were decided that it would not be "proper form" for them to attend. When "regrets" began pouring in Mrs. Sickles put on her sunbonnet and went over to see Mrs. Shoemaker. She ran into the kitchen without knocking, and had begun making inquiries, when "the lady" stopped her with a wave of the hand and asked:

"Will you have the kindness to give me your name and address?"

"Why, I'm Mrs. Sickles, of course. Have you gone crazy?"

"Mrs. Sickles? Spelled with a big S, I presume? Later in the day, Mrs. Sickles, I will drop you a note, and if I find that I can do anything for the charity mentioned I will have Judge Shoemaker inclose his check. You will excuse me if I wish you good morning!"

The birthday party was killed deader'n a door-nail, and thus began a social upheaval and warfare, which pulled up Squan Creek society by the very roots. Inside of a week not a man would lend another a fishhook or a chaw of tobacco, and not a woman would lend a flatiron or a washboard. Deacon Spooner and the rest of 'em who were to get fortunes didn't stick together and organize an uppercrust, as might have been anticipated. They cut one another, same as they cut the common folks, being envious and jealous-minded, and even when the Deacon and Moses Longwell fell into the same mud-hole together they wouldn't speak. Three social clubs were broken up, the Thursday evening prayer-meetings had to be abandoned, and so many children were taken out of school that the teachers were given a vacation.

After a month had passed and nothing more was heard of the lawyer fellers began to smell a rat. It was a hard blow to those who had counted on riches, and everybody was so mad that it took six months to patch things up. To this day there is still a feelin'. At the last town election, when Joel Shoemaker ran for village president, he was "knifed" by 17 of his own party to get even for the way he had swelled around, and a few weeks ago, when Deacon Spooner tried to buy a new church bell by popular subscription, it was Steven Hollister who killed the project in the bud by sayin':

"I'm agin it. When the deacon thought he was goin' to be a millyonaire he tried to git a law passed to make me move my hog-pen, and I ain't one o' the kind as forgets or forgives!"

"TAKE IT SIR. YOU SEEM TO DOUBT MY INTEGRITY."

At It Again.

Mrs. Hobleigh—No, indeed! I wouldn't allow my husband to employ a woman typewriter under any circumstances.

Mrs. Sarsfield—Oh, I don't blame you. As for me, of course, I don't care. Being young and beautiful myself, I have no fear that my husband's love will get away from me.—Cleveland Leader.

Open to Discussion.

Scrivener—I've just finished the novel that will be the most talked-of book of the year.

Friend—What makes you so sure it will be successful?

Scrivener—Why, I've got a title for it that there are nine different ways of pronouncing!—Puck.

Told Him the Truth.

"That fortune teller said if I paid her a sovereign she would reveal to me why I don't grow rich."

"Did you give it to her?"

"Yes, and she told me I had a great weakness for throwing away money."—Tit-Bits.

A Question.

"It is a question to me," said the dentist, as he got up in the cold to answer a cry from his baby, "if a fellow makes most noise when his teeth are coming, or when they are going."—Yonkers Statesman.

TEMPERANCE TIDINGS.

A Chinese drink is made of lamb's flesh, bruised with rice, and fermented.

The ordinary beer glass is regulated by law in Bavaria, and must hold exactly half a liter, or nearly nineteenths of a pint.

"Is your baby intelligent?"

"Intelligent! Why, if she wasn't she'd never be able to understand the language my wife talks to her."—Black and White.

It Pleased the Family

The Stranger's Liniment Proved to Be an Acceptable Beverage to His Host.

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At the little town of Wheatley the druggist made me up a liniment for a sprained ankle, and there was enough hartshorn in it to raise a blister. I had nearly a pint of it left as I went up the mountain, and it was packed away against a future contingency. A week later I put in a couple of days at the cabin of a mountaineer; and coming back one day, after a visit to a cave, I found the man and his wife and five children all seated around the door and waiting for me. They were all looking very serious, even to the youngest child, and as I came up the man said:

"This boy Joseph found that bottle o' yours and took a nip. Then of co'se the rest of 'em had to hev a nip. The old woman she cotched 'em at it, and bein' the stuff tasted so peartly, she took a nip herself. It wasn't sich a very big nip, but she's powerfully ashamed of bein' tempted."

"Where is the bottle?" I asked, wondering if any of them had really tasted of the fiery contents.

"And now this is where I come in," replied the man. "The old woman was nippin' as I come along up, and she had sich a grin on her face that I says:

"'What you got there, and where did you git it?'

"'It's sunthin to make your hair curl, and the children found it,' says she.

"Then she handed it over and I nipped. Then the children begun howlin' for more, an' I let 'em hev a taste all round. Then I sorter felt dry in the throat, and I—"

"But have you drank it all up?" I asked.

"To the last drop, sah, and when I was smellin' of the bottle it fell and broke. I'm ashamed to look you in the face, sah, but mebbe that coon-skin out there on the smoke-house doah will even us up."

I looked from one to the other, wondering that they were not rolling on the ground in agony, but there had been no ill effect. I told the man it was all right, and he needn't worry about the pay; and as he cuffed the children off the step and filled his pipe for a smoke, he reached out a hand to me and whispered:

"Them's the words of a white man, them is. That was powerful good stuff, sah—never seen none to come up to it, and befo' you go away you write down the name of it and I'll git a bottle for myself. Land, sah, but it do prevent a man from thinkin' he is pore and downtrodden and the hull world is agin him!"

Had a Roaring Old Time

Find His Traveling Companion Was Much Interested in His Experiences.

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One could tell that he was a good-hearted man by a glance at his face. He seemed to think the old lady who had a seat all by herself in the passenger coach must be lonesome, and so he sat down beside her and soon struck up a conversation. In a casual sort of way he mentioned that he had been in Europe, and she said:

"Why, you must have crossed the ocean to go to Europe?"

"Yes'm, I did."

"And you were out of sight of land half the time, I s'pose?"

"About five-sixths of the time, ma'am."

"Well, I declar'! I never got out o' sight o' land in all my life, and I never mean to. I s'pose the waves run mountains high, didn't they?"

"Yes, I saw some pretty big waves."

"And there was a roarin' as if a hull drove of cattle was bellerin' at once? I had a brother cross Lake Erie once, and he said the roarin' almost skeart him to death. It jest roared and roared and roared, and he thought of every mean thing he had ever done. I s'pose it was the same with you?"

"I hadn't a great deal to think of in that direction," he replied, with a laugh. "The ocean is a grand sight in a storm."

"Yes, I've heard it was. I'm allus thankful that our orchard ain't out in the ocean. If it was we'd have nuthin' but wind-fall apples. So the waves jest roar and roar and roar, do they? I'd should stick my head into an empty bar'l and let some one drum on the outside with an ax-helve, would that be as loud as the roar of the sea?"

"Hardly, ma'am."

"Jest goes right in for a reg'lar roarin' old time, eh? I s'pose it beats a circus lion all to pieces. How long does the rourin' keep up?"

"For days and days, sometimes."

"How bewtiful! D'ye know, I like to go to bed and hear things roar? If I had my way about it I'd have Samuel pound on a big bass drum every night till I fell asleep. Did the roarin' seem to soothe your nerves, same as catnip tea?"

"Really, ma'am, but I have forgotten," replied the traveler.

"You orter have remembered. Could you hear the dinner-horn blow above the roarin'?"

"I think so."

"I'm glad of that. When one is payin' for his board he shouldn't miss any meals. I missed two in Sandusky once, but they put 'em right in the bill jest the same. I told 'em what I thought of 'em, but it didn't do any good. So she roared and pawed and bellered like forty oxen, did she?"

"Yes, there was a roaring."

"Well, I'm glad to hear it, for I do like a little excitement, and now, as you've told me all you know and I want to do a leetle thinkin', you may go back to your seat. It was kind o' you, and I'm much obleeged!"

Resorting to the use of stimulants to secure strength is like placing a mortgage on one's property. It provides ready cash for the present, but sooner or later the mortgage must be foreclosed.—Good Health.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

ONE HOME.

Whisky Wrecked Its Happiness and Finally Wrought a Terrible Tragedy.

They stood on the steps of the little cottage framed in the festoons made by the climbing rose over the veranda. The woman held the baby girl in her arms. The man had his lunch-box in one hand and a saw and plane in the other.

"Say good-by to papa," said the young mother, and the child waved her little hand, one arm around the mother's neck, and said: "By, by, papa, by, by."

The slight morning breeze stirred the curls about the little white neck. The man laid down his tools and took his baby in his strong arms. The child threw both arms around his neck and held him tightly clasped. "My papa, my papa," she said.

He kissed her red lips, her cheeks, her white neck, and silky hair. Then he unclasped the little arms and gave her back to her mother.

"Papa must go now," he said. "Good-by, darling."

"You'll remember, dear, won't you," said the wife in a low voice.

"Of course, Carrie; don't look so sober. I'm all right."

He laughed and kissed his hand to her as he went down the walk. She watched his tall, well-built frame till the shade trees hid him from sight.

Night came and she had his supper ready. He had not come. She went down the walk and looked up the

HE DEALT HER A HEAVY BLOW ON THE HEAD.

street. He was not in sight. Then she went in and looked at the clock again.

"That clock is too fast," she said to herself; "it must be. He will be here in a minute."

She went back to the kitchen to see that everything was kept warm. Then she tried to busy herself with some sewing for the baby—a pretty, new dress. But she kept laying it aside to go to the door, and presently she gave it up altogether. She got up and paced the floor, back and forth, back and forth. Then she sat down, and, taking the baby in her lap, held her fast. The hot tears fell on the little face and the child put her hand up to her eyes and began to wail.

The sun went down; darkness fell. She undressed the baby and put her in her little bed; then she sat down by the open window to watch. The scent of the roses and heliotrope came into the room. A mocking bird sang in one of the eucalyptus trees. The moon rose. The street grew quiet.

At last there were steps coming up the street. She trembled and shrank back. Then she rose and went shrinkingly to the door. The man stumbled up the steps and broke into a torrent of curses.

He came unsteadily across the veranda. His eyes were red and bloodshot; his face full of evil passion. She tried to smile a welcome with her poor, pale face and blanched lips.

"What, no supper?" he cried, fiercely; no supper? Take that!"

He dealt her a heavy blow on the head. She dropped to the floor and lay very still. He stumbled over her into the house. Then he turned to her with a lessening of his fury.

"Get up, Carrie," he said, less furiously, "get up!"

"Get up," he said again, and lifted her to her feet. She slipped from his grasp and fell to the floor. The shock sobered him. He bent over her in a wild excitement, and called: "Carrie! Carrie!" No answer. "Carrie!" She lay silent as before. "I've killed her! I've killed her!" he cried, and rushed into the little bedroom. In an instant he returned. There was the crack of a revolver and he fell to the floor. Baby waked with a cry. She sat in bed and called: "Mamma! mamma!" Then she called loudly: "Papa! papa!" No one answering, she crept out of bed. She went to the prostrate form of the woman and stroked her hair with her little soft hands. Then she bent over and kissed the white cheek. But mamma did not answer.

She ran over to the man and called loudly: "Papa! papa!" Still no answer. Then she patted his face. Something red and dreadful came away on her small hands and stained her little white gown. With a loud wail she ran shrieking back into the little bedroom.—Emma Harriman, in Union Signal.

Drink Made Them.

Two ladies, the one "a lady of exalted birth" who had married a millionaire brewer, the other the wife of a wealthy distiller, were present at a recent function and conversed together. The "distilleress," "an excellent lady who never spoke about her early days or her parents," at last losing all shyness, broke out: "Ah, but then, my lady, when all's said that might be said, where should we be if it weren't for the drink?"—National Advocate.

EFFECTS OF ABSINTHE.

What Dr. Legrain, a Noted French Physician, Says About the Seductive Drink.

It is a great folly which induces man to-day to be indifferent to the healthy drinks which nature supplies. He turns his attention to manufactured alcoholic drinks. He has thought to find alcohol a source of joy, a source of vigor. He has only found in it unhappiness, ruin, decrepitude and illness. It is not enough for man to lose his reason through alcohol. He wanted still further to do something to satisfy his worst instincts. He must have a sovereign liquor that would not only produce all the above results, but would also deprive him of his conscience. So he invented absinthe. Working people in the great towns, women of the people, the idle peasantry, are duped by this dreadful liquor. They are not aware what a Satanic poison they are imposing on their delicate brains. The moment they create such an appetite is a dark hour.

Who could possibly remember the acts of barbarism, the acts of fury created by the magic green liquor, which is filling the asylums? See, there, a man whose body is in a perpetual trembling condition. He has a good foot, a good eye, and he is enraged that he can no longer work. He is a drinker of absinthe.

See, again, another! Suddenly his face pales, he is covered with perspiration, he wears a frightened look. He has had a momentary unconsciousness and a sudden dizziness. In a moment he has lost consciousness of his surroundings. That man is an absinthe drinker. See a poor bricklayer lying on a stretcher. They are taking him to the hospital, where he quickly will die, leaving forever his wife and children. He has fallen from a scaffolding. A sudden unconsciousness caused him to lose his equilibrium. He is killed, caused through absinthe drinking.

Another instance! The people are terrified to see an unhappy man beating the earth, a victim of a violent attack. His tongue is bitten by his teeth. A bloody foam runs out of his mouth. His features are all distorted. It is an epileptic, and it is the work of absinthe.

See below in the court there where there are a number of insensible persons. A man is seized with an indescribable despair. One Saturday in his holiday hour he had drunk frequent little sips of absinthe. On returning to his lodgings he was suddenly seized with a violent rage. He killed his wife and two children without having the least consciousness of what he was doing. He energetically denies that he did the deed to persons who know him. He knows nothing about it. The absinthe drinking made of this man a dangerous automaton.

See again this woman! She rocks the child in the cradle. Suddenly she is seized by the most terrible convulsions and ill treats her child. Ask the cause of this cruel treatment and we shall point to the fatal absinthe! It is a murderer. Dante in supposing the terrors he described did not know anything more terrible than this.—Banner of Gold.

NOTES OF REFORM

There are 104,636,404 gallons of whisky now ripening in bond in Scotland—an increase of more than 70 per cent. over the amount held five years ago.

In Scotland all licensed premises, except hotels, are closed Sundays, and one must be at least technically "a traveler" before he can obtain liquor.

Plymouth and Milford, Mich., having put their saloon bonds at $6,500, have now followed Reading's example in passing prohibitory ordinances to suppress saloons.

At the launching recently in Maine of a fine four-masted schooner, flowers were sprinkled over the bow in place of the custom of shattering a bottle of wine on the vessel's prow.

Vice President and General Manager Parker, of the Rock Island railroad system, has issued an order which practically bars cigarette users from the employ of the company. He bases the order upon the assumption that, as a nerve-destroyer, the cigarette is but second, if second, to strong liquors taken immediately.

Charles Steinbrink, who was convicted at St. John, Kan., on 49 counts of selling whisky in violation of the prohibitory law, was fined $1,000 and sentenced to 49 months in jail. As he cannot pay his fine, he will, under the law, have to serve it out in jail at the rate of 50 cents a day, making his total jail sentence practically 30 years and 9 months. The probability is, however, that after a year or so the country will tire of feeding him, and the county commission will release him.

The infancy of British manufacturing was nursed by engineers from Holland, who superintended the erection of wind and water mills.

White Fruit House

The year just past has been a prosperous one, but we expect this year will still be better for the trade. We have laid in an extraordinary large line of goods, which we purchased at the very lowest cash price.

SUGARS.

Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar 5½c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6¼c lb.

SUGARS.

Coffee A Sugar, 6½c lb.
Best Granulated Sugar, 6½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6¾c lb

COFFEE.

COFFEE.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 12c lb.
Very Best Green Rio, 14c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 16c lb.
Roasted Java, 30c lb.
Roasted, Mocha, 31c lb.

TEAS.

TEAS.

TEAS.

The trouble in China is causing an advance on all grades of Teas. We have laid in a large supply, therefore are able to sell at old price.

Good, Young Hyson, 35c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb; best 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1-lb. packages, 25c lb.

Best, Imperial, 50c lb.
English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Good Oolong 25c lb; best 50c lb.
Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Ceylon Tea, 50c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 14c can
California Egg Plums, 14c can.
California Apricots, 18c can.
California Peaches, 18c can.
California White Cherries 22c can

Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can.
Chester Sugar Corn 8c can.
Bayville Cream Corn, 10c can.
Early June Peas 10c can.
String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 9c lb.
Best California Raisins, 12c lb.
California Apricots 12c lb.
California Prunes, 6c and 9c lb.

Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Jamestar Apples, 7c lb.
Pitted Cherries, 15c lb.
New Currants, 8c lb.
No. 1 Raspberries, 20c lb.

FISH! **FISH!!** **FISH!!!**

Family White Fish 4bbl., $1.60
Fancy White Fish, 8lb. 50c
No. 1 White Fish, 8lb. $1.15
Mackerel, kit, $1.35
Labrador Herring 2c each.

Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25
Spotch Herring, keg, $1.25
Holland Herring, keg, $1.00
Best Georgia Rock Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Boiled, Linseed Oil, 80c gallon
Raw, Linseed Oil, 80c gallon
Castor Oil, 70c gal.
Machine Oil, bright, 30c gallon.

Machine Oil, Dark, 25c gal.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 80c gallon
Lard Oil, 60c gallon

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips 20c per gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon.

Good New Orleans Molasses, 20c gal.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c. gal.
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 85c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
California Sherry, 85c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 65c.

California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c.
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, old, $1.40 $1.75 and $2.00 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Par Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 45c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 70c lb.
Our Mary Cigars, 45c per box,
Artistic Cigars, 85c per box.
Ten Cigars, $1.25 per box.

Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. Plug, 18c plug.
Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Bamboo Smoking, 25c lb.
Golden Star Smoking, 25c lb,
Mail Pouch, 43c lb,

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb, 9c
Pure French Mixed, 8c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb
Gum Drops, 8c lb

Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb.
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 12c each.
Window Shades, extra, 20c each.
Window Shades, best, 35c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard 38c
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 65c.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 90c.

Linoleum, good, $1.00 yard.
Linoleum, best, $1.00 yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, good 37c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 45c yard.
Ingrain Carpets good, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 60c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

GRAIN-O

THE PURE GRAIN COFFEE

Do you know that three-quarters of all the world's headaches are the result of using tea and coffee?

So physicians say.

Quit them and the headaches quit.

Grain-O has the coffee taste but no headache.

All grocers; 15c and 25c.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

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FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Chicago and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 5 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 9 00 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 1 55 pm	* 9 20 pm
New York and Washington	* 5 40 am	* 3 05 am
Johnstown and Pittsburg	* 5 40 am	* 3 25 am
Rensselaer and Lima		12 00 m
Jackson and Pinckney		1 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 20 am	†10 40 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†12 05 pm
Rensselaer and Pittsburg	†12 25 pm	† 3 30 pm
Plymouth and Chicago	† 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Cleveland	† 7 10 am	† 7 15 am
New York and Washington	* 7 15 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 9 30 am	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 4 45 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Washington	* 4 45 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso & Chicago	*10 15 am	* 4 40 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In effect Sept 30, 1900.
CENTRAL TIME.

For Grand Rapids and north	2 30 a m
" " " "	8 50 a m
" " " "	4 15 p m
From Richmond arrives	8 40 a m
SOUTH BOUND.	
For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 05 a m
" " "	6 45 a m
" " "	12 20 p m
From Grand Rapids arrives	5 50 p m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

Wabash

Wabash Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1900.

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily	5 50 a m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily	11 45 a m
No. 24 Atlantic Express—daily	6 47 p m
No. 18 Fort Wayne Accom, daily except Sunday	8 30 a m
No. 50 Toledo Accom, Sunday's only	7 10 a m

GOING WEST.

No. 19 Indianapolis Express—daily	5 50 a m
No. 7 St. Louis Express—daily	9 37 a m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail—daily	2 30 p m
No. 3 St. Louis Limited—daily	8 30 p m
No. 21 Fort Accom., Sunday's only	11 20 p m

Telephones—Home-Bell No. 6.

INDIANA, FORT WAYNE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	7 05 a m
No. 32 Local Freight (except Sun.)	8 00 a m
No. 6 Mixed (except Sun.)	2 00 p m
No. 4 Robison Park Special (Sun. only)	7 00 p m

ARRIVE.

No. 5 Mixed (except Sun.)	11 00 a m
No. 3 Mail and Express (except Sun.)	3 0 p m
No. 31 Local Freight (except Sun.)	5 30 p m
No. 1 Robison Park Special (Sun. only	10 55 a m

Nickel Plate

5-7-1-1900

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All trains run daily. Eastern Time Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 8	3 25
Nickel Plate Express, No. 4	7 15
Fast Express, No. 22	11 50
Local Freight	12 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE	**DEPART**
Standard Express, No. 5	2 30
Western Express, No. 7	9 15
Nickel Plate Express, No. 9	4 35
Local Freight	12 50

Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served on "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

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Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 462 Way Freight	8 50 p m
No. 456 Cin. Express and Mail	11 25 a m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	8 50 p m
NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 462 Way Freight	5 55 a m
No. 456 Through Freight & Mail	11 55 a m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	5 00 p m

L. E. & W.—TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7:15 a m
No. 43 daily (except Sunday)	4:15 p m
No. 45 leaves (Sunday only)	8:30 p m
No. 171 Local Freight	5:30 a m

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives daily (except Sunday)	11:40 a m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10:25 p m
No. 44 (Sunday only) arrives	10:10 a m
No. 170 Local Freight	6:45 p m

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. The Geil meetings have been postponed one week.

At Westminster church at 10:30 a. m. there will be the "Rally day" services of the Sunday school appointed several weeks ago. All members of the Sunday school are expected to be in the chapel at 10:15 a. m. and the younger classes will be appointed their place. At 7:30 there will be a fine musical service. The newly organized quartet under the direction of Prof. Miles will furnish music. The Senior C. E. at 6:30 p. m. The Junior C. E. has been reorganized and will be held at 3 p. m.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Mrs. O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45, subject of sermon, "Expansion;" Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30, subject of sermon, "The Rich Man and Lazarus." The prayer meeting on Wednesday evening will be under the management of the Men's Missionary society; subject, "Korea."

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. J. C. Breckinridge, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:30, and evening service at 7:30. The pastor will preach at both services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning service at 10:45, sermon by the pastor; communion will be administered at this service and new members will be received; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30; evening gospel service at 7:30, subject, "Ante-Pentecost." Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30. The printed programs of services will be distributed at the morning service.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland, Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning, "Walking Worthy of God." and evening, "Character and Destiny;" Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior C. E., 3 p. m., and Senior, 6:30 p. m.

Mid-week prayer service, Wednesday evening at 7:30; topic, "The Tears of Jesus."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry Street M. E. church—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon by Rev. F. A. Reichelderfer, 10:30 a. m.; general class, 12:00 m.; Junior League, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. The pastor is absent from the city. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by Rev. J. A. Patterson, of Wabash—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30 a. m., sermon; 12 m., classes; 3:00 p. m., Junior League; 6:30 p. m., Epworth League; 7:30 p. m., sermon; 7:30 Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; music conducted by Linden quartet.

St. Paul M. E. church, Walton avenue, B. Sawyer, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; class meeting at 12 m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison streets—Sabbath school, 9:30; the usual service at 10:30, at the close of which members will be received; the Epworth League meets at 6:30; the evening services will be evangelistic. There has been a very successful revival in progress all week and may continue next week if the indications are such Sunday evening to warrant it. The Ladies' society meets in the church on Tuesday afternoon.

Trinity M. E. church, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor—Services at the church on Sunday morning will be especially for old folks and the entire day will be devoted to their comfort and pleasure; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. A. McMakin, superintendent; preaching by the pastor at 10:30; classes meet at noon; Junior Epworth league at 3:30 p. m., Mrs. Charles White, superintendent; the Epworth league devotional services at 6:30 p. m. will be in charge of F. A. Disbro; services at 7:30 p. m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor—10:30 a. m., sermon, "Worldliness;" 7:30 p. m., an election sermon; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; Tuesday night, the first entertainment of the lecture course, a concert by the Bostonian Sextet club; Wednesday night, mid-week service; subject, "The Wise Choice of Young Man Morris," Mrs. James Taft, leader; Thursday night, Choral Union.

Bulletin of West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ for the week beginning Nov. 4. Lord's day—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; topic of evening discourse, "Christ's Mission to the World;" Senior Christian Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m.; topic, "Are You Doing Your Best?" Matt. 25:14-30; leader, Miss Grace Walker; meeting of church board, 3 p. m.; Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; topic, "Burden-bearing;" Gal. 6:1-6; Rom. 15:1-7; leader, Mrs. Dr. Bader; Ladies' Aid society will meet this week Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Crosby on South Wayne avenue. Zach. A. Harris, minister.

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, Rev. P. Ruhl pastor.—Rev. Ruhl is out of the city and the pulpit will be supplied. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30 and evening service at 7:30.

St. John's Reformed church, Rev. John Bosch, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school at 9 o'clock; morning sermon at 10:15 and evening service at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preside at both meetings. Sunday school teachers' meeting on Wednesday evening.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor—Services as usual at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting, 6:45 p. m.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., in the English language both morning and evening; Y. P. U. at 6:30 p. m., subject, "Are You Doing Your Best?" leader Ollie B. Moore.

Mid-week services: Prayer meetings, Wednesday and Thursday evening at 7:30. The Ladies' Aid society will hold their regular monthly business meeting Thursday evening in the church. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Mortals and Immortals;" golden text, "But now being made free from sin, and become servants to God, ye have your fruits unto holiness and the end everlasting."—Romans, 6:22. Testimonial meetings, 3 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading rooms adjoining church rooms open 2 to 5 p. m., week days only.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services of Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday are as follows: Sermon and holy communion, 10:45 a. m.; evening service and sermon, 7:30 p. m. St. Andrew's chapel, South Wayne avenue—Sunday school, 3 p. m. Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner of Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of services: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

FREE METHODIST.

Services at the Free Methodist church will be as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor; Sunday school at 3 p. m., Mrs. Roberts, superintendent.

Holiness meeting Monday evening, class meeting Tuesday evening, and prayer meeting Thursday evening. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets; Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor.—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Allen A. Bowser, superintendent. Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m.; John Vandewater, leader. Preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Mid-week services—Official board meeting, Monday night, 7:30. Regular prayer meeting Wednesday night, 7:30; C. L. Fulmer, leader.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, Rev. L. L. Henson, D. D., pastor.—Services morning and evening at the usual hour. In the morning Alexander Johnson will speak on prison reform work, his subject being "The Prisoner and the Sinner." At night the pastor will give the eighth sermon in the series of "What Baptists Believe." Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Christian Culture club following. B. Y. P. U., 6:30. Junior, 3:30. Sunday school, 9:30. Deacon Bowser's Bible class, 2:30.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Preaching at 3 p. m. by Rev. B. Sawyer, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church; both ladies and gentlemen invited; Bible study at 4 p. m., in charge of the secretary, J. W. Burns.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:30. Teachers' meeting Thursday, 8 p. m. Dorcas society, Friday.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets; L. J. Motschman, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning theme, "Entire Obedience;" evening, "Life's Paramount Issue." Choir rehearsal Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets.—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; preparatory service at 10 a. m.; preaching with holy communion at 10:30. No evening service. Catechatical class—Children as usual Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; adults, ladies' class, Thursday, at 2 p. m.; evening class, Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German), for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

St. Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m.; services for children, 2:00 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school, 3:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Munguvan, assistant—Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, assistant—Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10:00 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

LEIPZIG SOLO QUARTET.

What the critics say of the Leipzig Solo Quartet. The following are extracts from leading European journals. The Leipziger Illustrated Zeitung says in its issue of Feb. 3th, 1900: "The number of concerts given up to this date are above 500, which have been most favorably received by numerous musical authorities, who have been unanimous in their praise. To listen to the surprising volume and wonderful blending of the separate voices, the intonation, the execution, and above all the soulful and inspired harmony of Roethig's solo quartet, is impossible without being edified and having your conception of the spiritual deepened. This singing can face triumphantly the severest and exacting criticism of any art critic." Two concerts were given in Rome. In Turin these concerts stirred boundless enthusiasm. The concert given in Berne, Switzerland, was reviewed in the Swiss Musikzeitung, No. 16, 1900, as follows: "The singers on that memorable 7th of April secured for themselves a warm place in the hearts of thousands of listeners." The Zurich Freitagszeitung, in its issue of April 14, 1899, writes as follows: "The concert has taken place; it was indeed a wonderful production of the German singers and will leave a deep and lasting impression." The Mecklenburger Zeitung writes as follows of the concert given in Schwerin: "The rendition of the quartet is simply perfect. Four exceptional voices are here united and so perfectly blended that at times you imagine to hear but one voice of wonderful beauty, owing to the pure intonation, the even respiration, the exact execution, all inspired by a soulful feeling. The piano is bewitchingly charming, the mezzo-forte, soft and full, and the forte sonorous." Thus we might continue. Suffice it to say that the quartet will sing here at the Masonic Temple on Nov. 18th. It has been stated that they will sing under the auspices of the Lutheran churches; this is erroneous. The affair is simply a private undertaking, not by the churches nor for any church, but simply to give people a chance to hear such a celebrated quartet of artists who devote their talents entirely to the service of God and religion. Prices in Philadelphia were one dollar for reserved seats and 50c and 25 c for general admission; at the first of four concerts given there 1,500 persons attended. As to prices here and places where tickets may be procured, see the advertisements in another part of the paper.

DR. LEEPER'S MAGAZINE WORK.

In the current issue of the Biblical World, a periodical published by the University of Chicago, appears an article written by Dr. J. L. Leeper, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church of this city. The subject of the article is "The Sources of the Jordan River" and it is illustrated by pictures taken by the author during his trip in the Holy Land. The frontispiece of the magazine is a reproduction of a view of the main source of the Jordan river at the site of the ancient city of Dan, and it is the only known picture of the subject in existence. The other pictures that appear in the article, which were also taken by Rev. Leeper, are the bridge and cascade at Banias; the fortified bridge at Banias; a niche in the temple of Pan, booths on the housetops at Banias; the ruins of the citadel at Banias; grotto and niches cut in the rock at Banias; the bridge over the Hasbany, and one of the sources of the sacred river at Banias. The views are perfect as to detail and serve to bring home to the reader a better conception of the article, which has been most ably treated by Dr. Leeper. Another paper of a similar character will appear in the December number of the Biblical World and will be illustrated from pictures taken by Dr. Leeper.

AMERICA AS A COAL SHIPPER.

Having found the markets for their coals, it is but reasonable to expect that American capital and enterprise will soon provide the ships to carry them in, and we shall expect to see many a self-trimmer flying the Stars and Stripes in the near future. Nor can we, after a careful review of the coal resources of the United States, of the exceptional ease and cheapness with which they can be mined, and of the readiness with which the very best coal in the States can be brought to the seaboard, but admit that America will, in the near future, be England's most active competitor in the coal trade of the world, and, next to the English, the largest owners of ocean lines.—Engineering Magazine.

ON THE LOSING SIDE.

Prominent Men Who Have Been Defeated in Former Presidential Elections.

It is the very essence of a presidential election that some candidate must get left. Some one must be disappointed. And in the history of the republic many great men have sought and lost his coveted prize. Admiral Dewey, who became a candidate for the presidency when there was little chance for his nomination, and ——— (fill the blank with McKinley or Bryan as you choose) will be in honorable company.

Three great names stand out prominently in the list—Clay, Webster and Blaine—each the idol of his party, each the victim of political scheming.

Aaron Burr, just a hundred years ago, missed the presidency by the narrowest margin. He was an adept in political intrigue, with a magnetic personality and a brilliant mind that won him equal favor in the eyes of the voters with Jefferson. Each received seventy-three votes and this threw the election into the house of representatives. Thirty-five ballots were taken without result.

The federalists were anxious to defeat Jefferson and they gave their support to Burr until the thirty-sixth ballot. Then, as Burr refused to give pledges required of him, their support was withdrawn and Jefferson was chosen. In accordance with the law of those days Burr became vice president. But he was a disappointed man. Following his defeat for the presidency came the fatal duel with Hamilton, the Blennerhasset scandal, his traitorous attempt to divide the country, his temporary exile and social obscurity.

De Witt Clinton was mayor of New York city for several terms, as well as United States senator and governor of New York state. He was popular with the people, but his strong character made him many political enemies. When President Madison was renominated for a second term Clinton took the field against him and made a hard fight, but lost for lack of the vote of one state, of which he had felt sure. His fame is secure, however, as the "father of the Erie canal."

Henry Clay, like Blaine, made repeated attempts to secure the presidency, only to fail each time. It is a coincidence that each would have succeeded were it not for the blunders of two zealous supporters. "Harry of the West" tried for the prize in 1824, when John Quincy Adams was elected, also in 1832, when he was overwhelmingly defeated by Andrew Jackson. In 1840 the adoption of the unite rule prevented Clay's nomination instead of William Henry Harrison. In 1844 the whigs nominated him by acclamation and Clay's election seemed certain. But his southern adherents blundered by inducing him to favor the annexation of Texas, and that lost him the votes of thousands of anti-slavery men. The whigs won in 1848 and Clay would have been their choice if General Taylor's newly made military reputation had not given the nomination to that hero.

Daniel Webster is another great personality among the unsuccessful aspirants for the presidency. Had he consented in 1848 to accept the nomination as vice president on the ticket with Zachary Taylor he would, upon the latter's death in 1850, have become president. In 1852 Webster's friends made a determined effort to secure him the nomination, but party jealousy made their efforts useless. This great man felt keenly the disappointment of his hopes and his death occurred on October 24 that same year.

Lewis Cass, who was very prominent in national politics sixty years ago, had two narrow escapes from presidential lightning. In 1844 an unexpected adjournment of the democratic convention just as Cass was about to be nominated gave time for a successful combination against him in favor of James K. Polk.

In 1848 Cass was United States senator, but resigned when the democrats nominated him for the presidency. Owing to the opposition of the free soilers he did not receive the electoral vote of New York state and the whig candidate, Taylor, won the prize.

Horace Greeley's defeat in the presidential contest of 1872, with its direful aftermath, was a political tragedy. High in the councils of the republican party, respected by the whole people, Greeley put aside the political principles of a lifetime to become the candidate of democracy. Overwhelming defeat broke his generous heart and was quickly followed by death.

Samuel J. Tilden's failure to be inaugurated as president of the United States is the one weak link in the presidential chain that connects the present with the dawn of the republic.

The result of the contest in 1876 was in doubt from the close of the polls on election day until March 2, 1877, when the electoral commission appointed to settle the matter decided that Rutherford B. Hayes had received 185 votes as against 174 for Samuel J. Tilden.

It was a perilous period and the nation owes much to the man who refrained from speaking the word that might have plunged the country into civil war.

James G. Blaine, "the Plumed Knight," is perhaps the saddest figure in the galaxy of American star statesmen who have sought the presidency, but sought in vain. For a score of years his name was always uppermost in the public mind whenever the republican party met in convention. In 1876 the nomination was almost within his grasp. In 1880 he received a first ballot vote of 284, but he and John Sherman, his strongest rival, had both to step aside for the compromise candidate, Garfield. In 1884 he was certain of victory, but failed through the loss of New York state by the narrow margin of 1,047 votes.

Blaine's defeat was largely attributed to Rev. Samuel D. Burchard's alliterative characterization of democracy as "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

Among other well known men who have tried to be president and failed were General McClellan, General Hancock, Benjamin F. Butler and William J. Bryan. But the latter has another try coming to him.

CONSULS GET POOR PAY.

One usually finds the consular officers of the other nations men of special fitness, and they are oftimes representatives of the best society, and of considerable wealth. Every nation, except ours, allows its representatives to give special functions in honor of state occasions; but if our representative hoists the flag on the Fourth of July and invites those who respect it to join him in a feast he must pay for the refreshments out of his own purse. The American consul is a guest at every other consular function, and often the guest of honor. Seldom is he able to return the compliment. It is hard to ask a man to exhibit the glory of his country's traditions and to live in style at the same time on the salary of a good bookkeeper.—Success.

GERMANY CROWDS ENGLAND.

The naval weakness of England is notoriously the subject of earnest protest by some of our most efficient admirals afloat, says a London correspondent. German efficiency has already secured a formidable and homogeneous fleet. Already Germany holds the Atlantic record for speed. Her system of mail subsidies has secured a large portion of Asiatic and Australian trade. Her rate of increase in shipbuilding, for the first time in history, has exceeded that of Great Britain. Germany has already stretched out her hands for the trident. Neither France nor Russia is impatient to assist us to recover the supremacy which we have listlessly allowed to slip from our hands.

Russia pays her soldiers practically nothing, and they are worked as laborers. Were it not for this fact her military expenses would be twice what they now are.

She—While you were singing in Milan did they call you out?
Tenor—No, dragged me out.

HE TURNS THE METER BACK.

"This bill is wrong," said George Van Fleet.
"I didn't burn five thousand feet."

"I'll take a wrench and fix the meter,
B'gosh it's nothing but a cheater."

To turn the hands two thousand back,
George started, gave the glass a crack.

The gas escaped and it exploded;
George never knew the thing was loaded.